

ALL THE NEWS

Warmer today, fair tomorrow. High 65, low 45; wind, S.W. 10 to 15. Rain, 1/4 inch. Barometer, 30.1. Gold, 121 1/2. Silver, 62 1/2. Wheat, 1.15. Corn, 1.05. Beans, 1.10. Potatoes, 1.10. Apples, 1.10. Oranges, 1.10. Lemons, 1.10. Raisins, 1.10. Prunes, 1.10. Dates, 1.10. Figs, 1.10. Grapes, 1.10. Pears, 1.10. Peaches, 1.10. Plums, 1.10. Cherries, 1.10. Nuts, 1.10. Seeds, 1.10. Spices, 1.10. Herbs, 1.10. Flowers, 1.10. Fruits, 1.10. Vegetables, 1.10. Meats, 1.10. Poultry, 1.10. Fish, 1.10. Game, 1.10. Miscellaneous, 1.10.

LOCAL

Mass meeting in the interests of union labor was held last night and addresses were made by five national labor leaders. Two negroes arrested yesterday were found to have loaded dice in their possession.

REVIEW

G. Dun & Co. tomorrow.

MONT PELEE IN STATE OF ACTIVE ERUPTION

GEOLOGIST'S EXPERIENCE

Prof. Hill Relates a Most Interesting Story.

EXPLOSION OF GAS

Important Observation Which Throws New Light on the Awful Catastrophe in Martinique.

By Associated Press. Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 28, 5 p. m.—A tremendous explosion of very black smoke from Mont Pelee at a quarter before 9 o'clock this morning accentuated the fear entertained for the safety of George Kennan, the American author, who, with a land party, has been examining the northern part of the island. The governor of Martinique was at once consulted with the object of arranging for a rescue party to proceed by land in connection with the voyage along the coast of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, should such steps appear necessary.

At about 11 o'clock this morning Fernando Clerc, a wealthy landed proprietor of Martinique, arrived here and announced that Mr. Kennan and his party were safe on a plantation at the north end of the island.

Prof. Robert T. Hill, United States geologist and head of the expedition sent to Martinique by the National Geographical society, who left Fort de France Monday on horseback for the volcano, returned here this morning. He was completely worn out by his trip. Professor Hill relates an interesting story of his examination of the district through which he passed. He left Fort de France at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon. He was accompanied by a Mr. Cavanaugh, an army officer from the British island of Trinidad, and a boy named Joe who was to act as interpreter. The party set out on horseback and took the direct north road for Morne Rouge. Between the hamlets of Deux Choux and Fonds St. Denis the party entered upon the outer edge of the zone of ashes. Except for occasional patches, all the country to this point was green and smiling. Upon reaching the Rabaud plantation, one mile southwest of St. Pierre, the explorer met the clear line of demarcation of the zone of flame and destruction, although not of annihilation. Monday night was spent in a deserted house at Fonds St. Denis, from which Professor Hill witnessed and studied the volcanic eruption of that night. At this point the horses of the party became exhausted.

Early the next morning Professor Hill pushed on to Mont Parnasse, where several people were killed in the eruption of May 8. He encountered no human beings, but he did meet a number of abandoned cattle which tried to follow him. From Mont Parnasse the explorer proceeded to Morne Rouge, where he succeeded in getting a number of important photographs. He found that



ALL PELEE IN ERUPTION

Copyright, 1902, by Lodi Newspaper Syndicate. All infringements will be vigorously prosecuted. Here is an absolutely authentic photograph of Mt. Pelee in actual eruption. It was made by Photographer Leonard, who left Barbadoes with the relief expedition May 10 and rushed this picture to the United States as soon as taken. The negative was made at the great peril of the photographer's life. No other camera man dared to approach sufficiently near to Pelee to obtain a view such as the above. The picture gives a graphic idea of the splendor of the volcano in eruption. The lava in the foreground of the photograph was thrown up by the first outburst. As seen in the picture it is in a partially cooled state.

A close approach to Mont Pelee was impossible and as his actual position was dangerous he started back in a southerly direction. At Champe Flore, Professor Hill's horse gave out completely and he secured the services of native guides who led him by wild mountain paths back to Fonds St. Denis and Deux Choux. Tuesday night was spent at the latter place. From this point Professor Hill sent a messenger into Fort de France with a request that a carriage be sent for him. Wednesday morning the professor left Deux Choux and walked to within 15 kilometers of Fort de France where he borrowed an old horse from a negro and continued his way. The carriage met him five kilometers from Fort de France and brought him back to town where he arrived at 11 o'clock this morning. Professor Hill heard the explosion of this morning while on his way into Fort de France, and he says a cloud of black smoke at a great height was drifting slowly to the southeast. Speaking personally of his expedition to Mont Pelee, Professor Hill said: "My attempt to examine the crater of Mont Pelee has been futile. I succeeded, however, in getting very close to Morne Rouge. At 7 o'clock Monday night I witnessed from a point near the ruins of St. Pierre a frightful explosion from Mont Pelee and noted the accompanying phenomena. While these eruptions continue, no sane man should attempt to ascend to the crater of the volcano."

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR SOCIALISM

Father Hagerty of New Mexico Addressed Labor Conventions in Denver---Decision Is Still in Doubt.

Special to the Gazette. Denver, May 28.—The most important subject being discussed by the three national conventions assembled in Denver so far, is whether or not the associations recommended to their membership that they affiliate with the Socialist party. That a tremendous effort is being made to have such an indubitable given is evidenced by all means whether or not it will prevail is still in doubt. The miners and hotel and restaurant employees seem very likely to adopt such a course, while the Western Labor union appears to be about equally divided.

President Boyce of the Federation of Miners has announced that he will not accept the resolution, though coming year. His announcement has caused considerable disappointment to his friends and it has also been the source of a great amount of discussion as to who will succeed him.

Another mass meeting to discuss Socialist principles was held in Coliseum hall tonight which was attended by a large and enthusiastic crowd. The principal speaker of the evening was Father Hagerty of New Mexico, who, in a ringing speech, implored the delegates to adopt socialism as the only means of righting their wrongs. Father Hagerty is the best orator that has addressed the delegates during their convention here. He said in part:

"The reason the average man does not understand Socialism is because he has not fully investigated its principles. The grumblings of underpaid men, the cry of overworked women, and the half starved condition of children call for a remedy, and that remedy is in Socialism. To understand the grumblings of the underpaid, we must labor and live with them. To understand the cry of overworked women, we must labor and live with them. To understand the half starved condition of children, we must labor and live with them. Socialism is the only means of righting their wrongs. Father Hagerty is the best orator that has addressed the delegates during their convention here. He said in part:

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Another meeting will be held Friday night.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT MEN.

Two Colorado Springs men, Daniel Costello and Robert Adamson, spoke against the outspoken declaration for

DATE SET FOR VOTE ON PHILIPPINE BILL

By Associated Press. Washington, May 28.—An agreement was reached in the senate today by which a final vote on the pending Philippine government bill and all amendments will be taken up next Tuesday at 4 o'clock. Pending the vote the senate will meet at 11 o'clock each day except Friday, when the senate will not sit, being Memorial day. On Monday and Tuesday the debate will be under the 15-minute rule.

Mr. Hoar presented a letter from General M. P. Miller, U. S. A., correcting what he said was an error in a recent speech of Mr. Hoar who had said that General Miller "notoriously" did want an attack and Aguinaldo met it with speedy defiance.

The reference being to the issuance by General Miller of President McKinley's proclamation, a part of which was suppressed by General O'Rourke. In his letter General Miller said Mr. Hoar was in error. He said General O'Rourke had not informed him that the president's proclamation was not issued in full. He was not anxious for a fight and always had advised the Filipinos to accept the sovereignty of the United States, as he believed the United States would grant them their reasonable desires.

Mr. Hoar said the letter evidently was that of a sincere and honest gentleman. He absolutely acquitted General Miller of publishing the proclamation in order to bring on hostilities. Mr. Lodge offered some amendments to the bill, all being of minor character except those reducing the amount of land to be taken up by one person from 160 acres to 40 acres. The

PLATFORMS AND CANDIDATES OF KANSAS AND OHIO REPUBLICANS

Kansans Acclaimed Roosevelt and Ohio Convention Was to the Close Nominated Bailey of Baileyville for Governor.

By Associated Press. Wichita, Kas., May 28.—The Republican state convention tonight nominated the following ticket: Governor—Ex-Congressman William J. Bailey of Baileyville. Lieutenant Governor—D. J. Hanna, Hill City. Secretary of State—Joseph R. Burroughs, Smith Center. Attorney General—C. C. Coleman, Clay Center. Auditor—Seth G. Wells, Erie. Supreme Justices, six-year term—H. S. Mason, Garden City; J. C. Pollock, Winfield, and A. L. Greene, Newton. Supreme Justice, four-year term—A. H. Ellis, Beloit. Supreme Justice, two-year term—E. W. Cunningham, Emporia. Congressman-at-Large—C. S. Scott, Iola. Superintendent of Public Instruction—T. T. Dayhoff, Hutchinson. Superintendent of Insurance—Charles H. Luling, Wichita.

The feature of the convention was the strong Roosevelt cheer. Mr. Bailey controlled the convention from the start and began with selecting as temporary chairman George E. Cole. In response to a general demand Congressman Long, one of the leaders of the fight in the house for Cuban reciprocity, made a speech in which he said:

"The Cuban reciprocity bill has passed the house and it will pass the senate and there will be an extra session of congress. If there is an extra session, my friends in the Seventh district must prepare to take care of my campaign for we will stay there until it has passed and President Roosevelt, our leader now and our leader in 1904."

He got no further. The convention cheered and cheered again. Long stood still while the delegates shouted. "I told President Roosevelt when I left Washington that Kansas was with him all the time and I think he will know it as we do now. Roosevelt is right now and he is always right. He is right because God made him so." Senator Burton, who has until recently opposed the president's reciprocity policy, told the convention that reciprocity with Cuba was right and necessary, but no home industry should be injured. A bill is now being formulated as a substitute for the house bill which substitute would be satisfactory to all interests, he said. The convention, after effecting permanent organization, transacted business with great alacrity. Mr. Bailey being nominated on the first ballot and there being no bitter contest for any of the other offices.

If the four great packing concerns at the union stock yards in Chicago do not yield to the demands of the striking teamsters within a short time, it may result in a general stoppage of 40,000 employees at the yards.

FOREIGN

The idea of a speedy announcement of peace in South Africa is the dominant theme in parliament yesterday. The educational bill next Monday will further debate on the subject. It seems to be a matter of fact that Africa may require a greater measure of settlement. The London correspondent of the London Standard says that the agreement of the incorporation of the Hottentots into the empire is a matter of fact. The union of steamships in the Atlantic was signed last Saturday and that it will remain in force is a matter of fact.

MINING

Dr. J. P. Doctor-Jack Pot mine is in the neighborhood of 20 tons a day and is expected to run between 10 and 15 tons a month. The market yesterday was the tone was much improved. The Dr. Jack Pot was notably strong and the new ore body of good size was struck on the Gold Hill territory. The Gold Hill company has leased its main shaft to Sims and Reardon for a period of five years. The company's leases are busy in the Gold Hill claim of the Gold Hill company.

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THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

CRIPPLE CREEK

County Judge Frost this afternoon heard the cases against several boys charged with truancy and against parents who failed to send their youngsters to school. Edward Curtis, a colored boy of Victor, was sentenced to the state industrial school, and was taken to that institution by the sheriff. Mrs. Anna McDonald was placed under bond to send her child, Harry Marshall, to school. Mrs. Carter, the mother of Thomas Carter, was reprimanded by the court, and promised to send her boy to school. James Wheatley was found guilty of truancy and his parents were fined and he was given another chance. Robert Cooley, aged 10, David Kerr, aged 10, and Willie Kerr, aged 8, charged with malicious mischief, were sentenced to the state industrial school, but sentence was suspended during good behavior.

Articles of incorporation of the Jack Martin Leasing company, capitalized at \$200,000, were filed today with the county clerk. The directors are James B. Orman, E. H. Martin, Henry L. White, T. M. Harding and Joseph H. Maupin. The principal office of the company is at Pueblo. The company has a lease on the Robert Burns land on Raven hill.

Among the deeds filed for record today were the following: The Bull Hill & Co. Co. deed to the Consolidated Mines company, the Mae Clabby land, \$1; the United Gold Mines company to the Bull Hill & Co. Co. deed to the Consolidated Mines company, the Mae Clabby land, \$1; the United Gold Mines company to the Bull Hill & Co. Co. deed to the Consolidated Mines company, the Mae Clabby land, \$1.

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but that is no excuse for glaring violations of the law. It is nonsense to talk about these things not being known to the board. It only subjects you and those who are in the same boat to ridicule. It is no answer that other political powers in times past have permitted the same and worse condition of affairs. I feel bound to speak on behalf of the community and the future of little children are so sacred that it is a monstrous sacrilege and a heinous crime to permit any other consideration of earth than the safety and health of the children. The board tends to preserve them, to interfere with the rigid enforcement of every law which conduces to their moral welfare and their future happiness. It is necessary to observe the environment of many of the youths we have here, and who will sooner or later drift here, cases have appealed to me so strongly that my sympathies and feelings have been aroused until I can no longer restrain them. I marvel that there is not more delinquency among the boys and girls of this town.

I have not thus spoken to you in anger, but sorrow and regret to you in the future. I feel that you are responsible for many of the conditions I refer to. If the surroundings of these children are tainted with the foul and pestilential vapors of the evils referred to, they will be exposed to the child? What would you expect me to do with a case such as I have referred to? It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the boy at home in the city, who is exposed to the evils of a brothel in a supposedly respectable part of the town, against the very best of his character. Do you under a six-year-old boy in such places can make a sailor bluish with oaths he can rip out, and that a 10-year-old should tell me of girl acquaintances 15 years of age who boast of going in such places? Whatever adverse effect it may have on the child, whatever be the consequences, I feel that in the face of such infamies no consideration on earth should hold my tongue or stay the power of this court. I feel that the law should be enforced, and that those who should assist it. If you do not do your duty an appeal to an enlightened public sentiment may awaken those charged with the enforcement of the law to the sense of their solemn duties to the people.

When the judge had finished speaking, Mr. Wilson of the board, said: "Our hands were tied for a long time by the wimpering decision of Judge Palmer. I feel that the law should be enforced, and that those who should assist it. If you do not do your duty an appeal to an enlightened public sentiment may awaken those charged with the enforcement of the law to the sense of their solemn duties to the people."

The father and mother of Antonio Wood who is confined in the penitentiary, were charged with neglecting to provide for the support of their child. The board of directors of the school district, who are charged with the duty of providing for the support of the child, were charged with neglecting to provide for the support of the child.

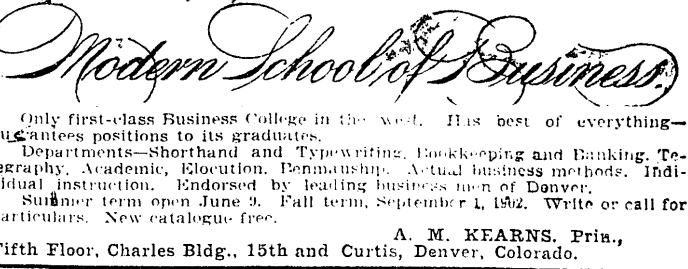
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A. M. KEARNS, Pres., Fifth Floor, Charles Bldg., 15th and Curtis, Denver, Colorado.

the same condition exists. The Pike's Peak Power company is one of the Woods Investment company's industries. It furnishes light at the various properties and power for the Economic mill and the tunnel under Squaw Mountain.

Some interesting experiments with smokeless powder were conducted this afternoon at the old Indian mine on Battle Mountain. Charles J. McGee of New York, conducted the experiments and they proved highly successful. Smokeless powder was loaded in a foot level with the explosive and this explosive did the same work as would the same quantity of gun powder commonly used. This new explosive is known as Javalite and its composition is as follows: 75 per cent nitrocellulose, 15 per cent nitroglycerine and 10 per cent kieselguhr. It was possible for the workers to enter the level and in no way were they bothered by smoke. In Javalite there is no nitroglycerine and another advantage of this explosive is that it will not explode if it is not fired. It is stated that Mr. McGee has the backing of the Columbia Oil company of New York and that next fall this company will commence the construction of a powder plant near Colorado Springs, to cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

Minor Acton, a saloon man of this city, today served out a warrant charging T. S. Farris, the secretary of the Law and Order league, with vagrancy. Mr. Acton is greatly incensed against Mr. Farris for the secretary's action in prosecuting gambling cases against him. The warrant this afternoon was put in the hands of a local officer, but Farris could not be found.

Arthur M. Grant, who has been in the "Colorado Springs" for the past two weeks, has returned to his work in the Ajax mine.

Victor, May 27.—In the police court tonight T. S. Farris, secretary of the Law and Order league, was dismissed upon the charge of vagrancy. The arrest of Mr. Farris was caused by a warrant being served out by Minor Acton, a saloon man of this city, who is incensed against Mr. Farris as the agent of the Law and Order league, had instituted gambling proceedings in the district court. Farris was arrested this afternoon and was in the city jail for about two hours. Mr. Acton asked that the complaint be withdrawn, but Mr. Farris asked that the case be tried. When the case was called this evening, the prosecuting witness did not appear and the case was dismissed. The costs being assessed to Mr. Acton.

The damage caused by the cloudburst near the power plant of the Pike's Peak Power company, which was caused by a cloudburst which fell on the mountain side shortly after midnight this morning and the power again turned on. It appears that the water came down the canon carrying trees and rocks and that a huge boulder struck the wooden dam which caused the water to back up. The repairs were made as rapidly as possible. The heavy fall of water raised the water level to a point where it was feared that the dam would be overtopped. It is estimated that there is enough water stored to last for several months.

Rain and snow fell all day throughout the district and although it is very sloppy underfoot, the weather is clearing. Snow is still falling tonight.

J. H. Myers will arrive home tomorrow afternoon from his California trip. His wife and daughter, who accompanied him, will probably remain in Canon City for a few days.

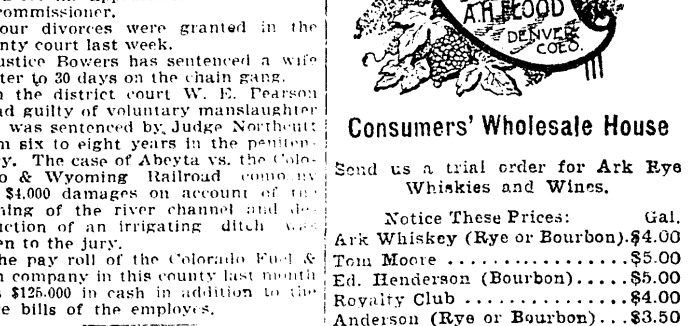
Deputy County Treasurer C. B. Trime has resigned his position in the service of the county and will engage in the real estate, loan and rental business in company with H. S. Currie, in the Board of Public Health. Mr. Trime has had an extensive experience in the real estate business.

Pueblo, May 27.—Richard Mansfield, manager of the opera house, has resigned his position in the service of the county and will engage in the real estate, loan and rental business in company with H. S. Currie, in the Board of Public Health. Mr. Mansfield has had an extensive experience in the real estate business.

Trinidad, May 27.—The Sunday school convention held last week was largely attended by the Sunday school workers of the county as well as by a number of workers who are well known in the state. The various branches of the work were thoroughly discussed. The subject of the graded Sunday school as presented by Mrs. J. A. Walker, received much earnest and thoughtful attention. The organization of all the Sunday schools of the county was decided upon. Considerable time was given to the best methods of interesting the people of the Trinidad in the Sunday school.

Trinidad, May 27.—A. J. Balfour, the government leader, made no statement in the house of commons today regarding the peace agreement, but he announced a postponement of the discussion of the budget, fixed for this week, remarking that it would be very inconvenient to debate the budget "while there was other things in the balance."

He subsequently explained that it would be impossible, in discussing the budget, to prevent reference to the peace negotiations.



Consumers' Wholesale House

Sold at a trial order for Ark Eye Whiskies and Wines.

Notice These Prices: Gal. Ark Whiskey (Rye or Bourbon) \$4.00
 Tom Moore (Bourbon) \$3.00
 Ed. Henderson (Bourbon) \$5.00
 Royal Club \$4.00
 Anderson (Rye or Bourbon) \$3.50
 Jack Pot \$4.00

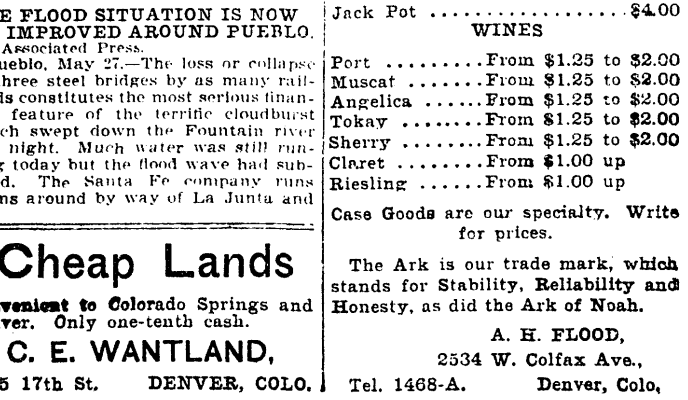
WINES

Port \$1.25 to \$2.00
 Muscat \$1.25 to \$2.00
 Angelica \$1.25 to \$2.00
 Tokay \$1.25 to \$2.00
 Sherry \$1.25 to \$2.00
 Claret \$1.00 to \$1.50
 Riesling \$1.00 to \$1.50

Case Goods are our specialty. Write for prices.

The Ark is our trade mark, which stands for Stability, Reliability and Honesty, as did the Ark of Noah.

A. H. FLOOD,
 2534 W. Colfax Ave.,
 Tel. 1468-A. Denver, Colo.



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DENVER

Denver, May 24.—Judge Lindsey of the county court, administered a stinging rebuke and lecture to the fire and police board this morning. The rebuke was what the court terms "juvenile day," when all the boys and girls who are under parole by the judge are required to report and tell of their actions during the interim since the last "juvenile day." The judge said that the fire and police board had a special request to be present and witness the boys' report. President Frank Adams was unable to attend on account of sickness, but the other two members were there. The judge also took occasion to severely score the decision of District Judge Palmer in which the latter held that Sunday saloons and wine rooms were permissible. The judge said in part: "I have written you gentlemen and talked to some of you about these matters weeks ago. I have not heard of a prosecution. I have asked the Humane society to take Mr. Whitehead's case. Mr. Whitehead, tell me a story of a horrible state of affairs which they say has been repeatedly brought to your attention and that you do nothing. I know your force is inadequate, but you are handicapped in many ways,

VICTOR

Victor, May 26.—There was a cloudburst at Skagway this afternoon and the power plant of the Pike's Peak Power company suffered. There is no news from the plant tonight except that the pipe line has burst, stopping the dynamite. It is furnished to the town by a gravity water column and the breaking of the pipe cut off the power. Victor gets a portion of its light from this company and tonight a portion of the city is in darkness. At Goldfield

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C. E. WANTLAND,
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WESTMINSTER ABBEY A MONTH BEFORE THE CORONATION



THE CORONATION PROCESSION OF EDWARD VI.

If you depend upon the ordinary Londoner, or, for that matter, in all England, you will be likely to "get left" on the subject of the coronation. Now, there is a Westminster Abbey, which, according to the guidebooks aforesaid, should be open every weekday at 9:30 a. m., but is not open at all. You are told that admittance to the body of the abbey is free, and to other parts on a charge of sixpence, but in point of fact one can gain no admittance at all. The cause, of course, may be easily surmised, for the historic old pile is being put in order for the coming coronation. It is now closed to all but the lords and flunkies engaged in refurbishing the interior and getting it into apple pie order.

I suppose that the coronation ceremonies which it has witnessed and is to witness aside, there is no more interesting building or group of buildings in

they had "no monument," pronouncing it as though spelled with an "n." I have made the rounds under his guidance, many times more for the sake of hearing his quaint remarks than seeing the sights.

But there is enough here in this vast structure itself, the length of which is over 530 feet and the breadth across the transepts 200 feet. Its architecture is a sort of composite Gothic, and the towers erected by famous Sir Christopher Wren are by no means the best specimens. It is said of his work and style, founded in the eighteenth century, the abbey is ancient even as structures are reckoned over here. The first church was built by a Saxon king, but in the Norman style, cruciform in shape and more magnificent in conception and appearance than any other sacred edifice in Britain.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The show places inside the abbey are mainly the chapels of Edward the Confessor and Henry VII., where the tombs of departed sovereigns lie thick together.

including such famous worthies as Richard II., several Edwards, Henry V., Henry VII., King James, Charles II., Queen Anne and Queen Mary and King George II., who was the last of the kings to be interred here.

Kings and queens are interesting enough, perhaps, to the general run of visitors, but I found more to think about and to engage my attention in the "poets' corner" of the abbey, where lie the remains of men who made their names well nigh immortal, such as Chaucer, Dryden, Spenser, Addison, Tennyson, while there are monuments or memorials to Shakespeare, Milton, Watts, Goldsmith and, in fact, nearly all whom England has considered worthy of honor. As an American, the most interesting memorial here to me was the bust of our poet Longfellow.

company indeed. James Russell Lowell was our minister to England at the time this bust was dedicated and delivered the address. He said of Longfellow, as we may recall, that there never was a private character more answerable to public performance than his. Lowell also delivered the address at the unveiling of the bust of Coleridge in May, 1885.

In wandering through the abbey and reading the grandiloquent epitaphs I have been reminded of Byron's pungent lines on the tombs of the kings:

Kind reader, take your choice to cry or laugh:
Here Harold lies, but where's his epitaph?
If such you seek, try Westminster and view
Ten thousand, just as fit for him as you.

You remember the gallant Nelson's battlement in his engagement off Cape St. Vincent—"Westminster Abbey or victory!" Nelson's battlement shows what was uppermost in his thoughts and what he considered the greatest thing worth striving for—a tomb in Westminster. Other Englishmen have expressed that same sentiment, and doubtless Westminster stands for more to them than any other structure in England, even Windsor castle or Buckingham palace.

If the abbey were open, the objects most sought now would be the seats to be occupied by the king and queen; and the historic coronation chair, beneath which is the celebrated stone said to have been brought from Scotland by Edward I. some 700 years ago. It was used by Richard II. at his coronation, and has been in demand by every English sovereign at coronation ceremonies ever since. This will be the chair occupied by the king; but that in which the queen will sit to be crowned is smaller and was made for Queen Mary in 1559. It is not so ancient, but to my mind it is handsomer. It has been doubted that the king and queen will enter by the great west door of the abbey, at which they will be welcomed by the acclaims of the scholars of Westminster school. Then the royal pair will kneel in private prayer on footstools before their respective chairs, and the real coronation ceremonies will have begun.

ALFRED Q. EDWARDS.

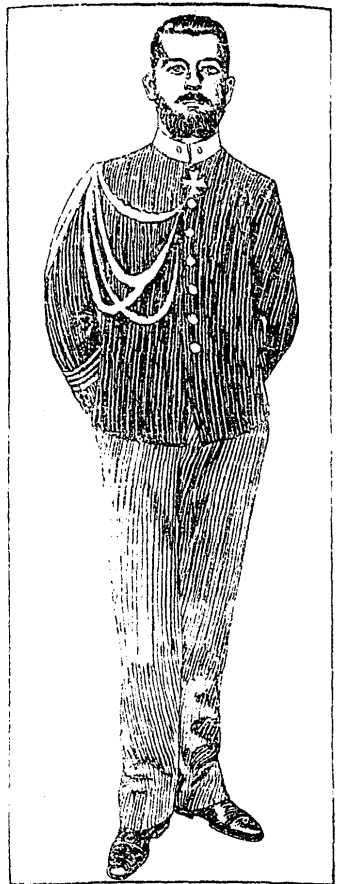
OIL ON TROUBLED WAVES.

A test of a cannon that throws a shell designed to scatter oil on bounteous waves was recently made in England. The shell is of wood and conical in shape. It contains two gallons of oil. At one end of the projectile is a vent. This is covered with paper, which is blown off as the shell leaves the piece, allowing the oil to escape.

The greatest bay in the world is that of Bengal. Measured in a straight line from the two meeting peninsulas, its extent is about 420,000 square miles.

COLONEL MARCHAND AND HIS DECORATION.

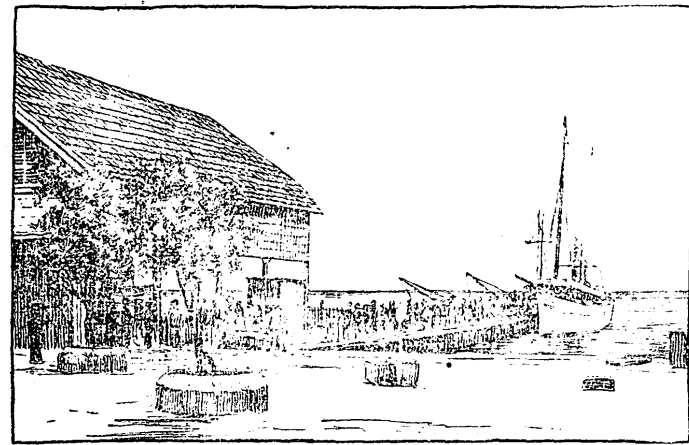
Colonel Marchand, the famous French explorer, has been honored recently by a decoration from the czar of Russia—the insignia of the second class of the Order of St. Andrew set with diamonds. It will be recalled that Marchand is the man who made the memorable march across Africa from the west coast to



the east and who nearly came into conflict with Sirte Kitchener when he arrived at Fashoda on the Nile. Marchand got there first, and if he had been reinforced might have made history for France; but the British side had the stronger army, and the Frenchman had to retire. Personally Marchand is modest and unassuming, a great favorite in France and is still young for one who has accomplished so much, being only thirty-nine years of age.

Grasshoppers are so great a plague at Hay, New South Wales, that they once ate all the street lamps at night, leaving the town in total darkness.

TEMPORARY WHARF ERECTED AT ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.



When the flood of lava and incandescent sand recently descended upon the doomed city of St. Pierre, Martinique, the whole sea front, more than a mile in length, was obliterated and every vestige of wharf and piling swept away. As there is usually a strong sea running in this roadstead and no near shelter the relief expeditions have been compelled to erect a temporary structure, as shown in the illustration, for the landing of supplies.

THREE QUEENS CONNECTED WITH THE ROYAL HOUSE OF DENMARK.



The king of Denmark has often been alluded to as the father-in-law of Europe owing to the fact that his relatives share or occupy so many European thrones. In this illustration are shown two of his daughters and one of his daughters-in-law, all queens and all wearing "frocks" evidently cut from the same piece of goods. The lady on the left facing the picture is Queen Alexandra, the king of Denmark's eldest daughter; the middle figure is the queen of Greece, wife of the king's second son, and the lady on the right is the dowager empress of Russia, relict of the late Alexander III. She is King Christian's second daughter.

PARTLY PERSONAL.

The miners are the wealthiest and the best organized of all French trade unions. Lightning statistics in the United States last year showed that nine-sixteenth of the persons struck recovered. Less than one-fourth were struck in open ground.

Dan R. Hanna, son of the Ohio senator, has paid \$1,500 and \$1,000 respectively for two Shorthorn cows bred by Queen Victoria at Windsor. They were given to the king of W. R. Nelson sold lately at Kansas City.

There are altogether thirty miles of bridges on the Siberian railway. The longest is that over the Yenisei at Krasnovorsk, just half a mile.

Handsome silver watches have been presented by Prince and Princess Albert of Belgium to the parents of all babies born in Brussels on the same day as their son, the little Prince Leopold.

According to Dr. Sidney Jones, 16,000 consumptives are moving about Australia annually.

For every 100 deaths in rural districts in England there are 118 in town districts.

Raphael Beck's painting of President McKinley delivering his last speech at

the Pan-American exposition recently arrived at Washington from Buffalo and will be hung in the capitol for several weeks.

The value of the cotton manufactures sold by the United States in the Chinese empire last year was one-third of our total exports of such commodities.

Paderevski keeps a valet whose principal occupation is to rub the great pianist's fingers at stated times, to knead the palms of his hands and to massage

his knuckles. Before stepping on a platform to play a solo he plunges his hands into hot water and keeps them there as long as the rain will let him.

The trustees of the National Portrait gallery have through the generosity of the Countess of Cavan secured the famous portrait of John Bunyan, the immortal author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," painted by Thomas Sadler in 1685.

With the exception of a pencil drawing by Robert White in the print-

room at the British museum, this is the only authentic likeness of Bunyan which is at present known to exist.

Workmen's clubs are being extensively boycotted by brewers in the north of England. The reason assigned is that such clubs attract custom from the public houses.

The number of natives placed upon the Indian famine relief lists is increasing by 30,000 a week.

Government agricultural experts are trying to evolve an orange tree that will prosper under cold weather.

The coronation presents to the king Edward by the sultan of Morocco are of a unique character. Many of them are faithful copies by Moorish artists of the most exquisite works of art in the Moorish museum. Among the presents are included specimens of Moorish craftsmanship of a thousand years ago which have never before been reproduced.

ON MEMORIAL DAY

By JOE LINCOLN

Copyright, 1902, by Joe Lincoln

"Boom! Boom! Boom!"
The thud of the muffled drum;
And down the street, to its solemn beat,
Slowly the veterans come.
On 'neath the swaying elms,
In at the churchyard gate,
To where the dead, in their grassy bed,
Their marching comrades wait.

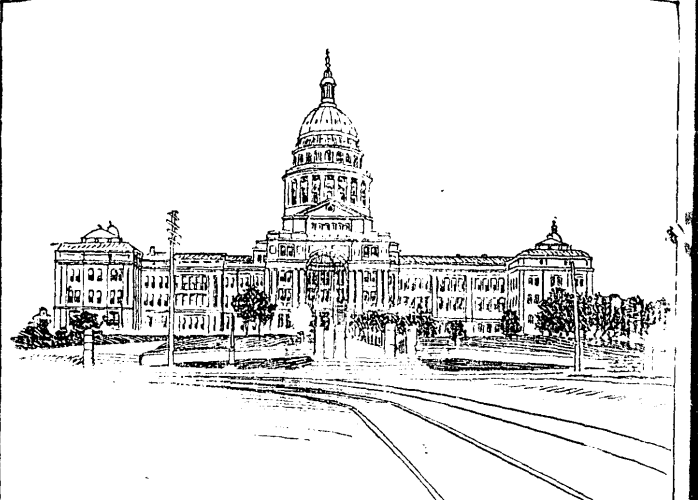
"Boom! Boom! Boom!"
And the captain's step is slow,
And the brows are lined in the ranks behind,
And the heads are white as snow;
And the hand that bore the gun
Now carries the wreath and rose.
But, under the rim of the slouched hat's brim,
Ah, what are the dreams? Who knows?

"Boom! Boom! Boom!"
Perchance they are young once more,
And the saddened hum of the muffled drum
Is changed to the cannon's roar;
And the grass beneath their feet
Is riddled and splashed with red,
And the demon yell of the bursting shell
Is tearing the air o'erhead.

"Boom! Boom! Boom!"
It is but a dream, thank God!
And this march today is the debt they pay
The heroes under the sod.
And e'en as the soldier's grave
Is hid with the fairest flowers,
So peace and love are entwined above
Dead hate in this land of ours.

"Boom! Boom! Boom!"
Hats off! They are marching past;
And the deeds they dared and the fame they shared
Shall live while the world shall last.
But their guns may empty lie,
And their swords forever rust,
For from Gulf to Maine, o'er mount and plain,
Rule brotherly love and trust.

THE TEXAS CAPITOL ONE OF THE GRANDEST IN THE UNITED STATES.



It is universally conceded that the Texas state capitol ranks among the grandest architectural monuments of the United States. Situated in the midst of beautiful grounds, the magnificent structure of pink granite occupies a commanding site which sets off its symmetrical proportions to the greatest advantage. The largest building in the state and the pride of Austin, the capitol, this splendid specimen of Ionic architecture bears evidence of its cost, which was above \$1,000,000. There are but three other capitol buildings, including the national at Washington, that surpass it in size, for it has a frontage of 562 feet, a depth of 257, and covers 2 1/4 acres of ground.

ITALIAN SOLDIERS PRACTICING THE HIGH JUMP.



Considerable attention is now paid to the development of Italy's soldiers, and compulsory athletics are continually practiced in the army. Not only the infantry, but the cavalry and artillery are compelled to practice high and running jumps, take long marches and undergo great fatigue for the purpose of overcoming the natural physical deficiencies of the Italian soldier, who is smaller than any other soldier in Europe with the exception of the Spaniard.

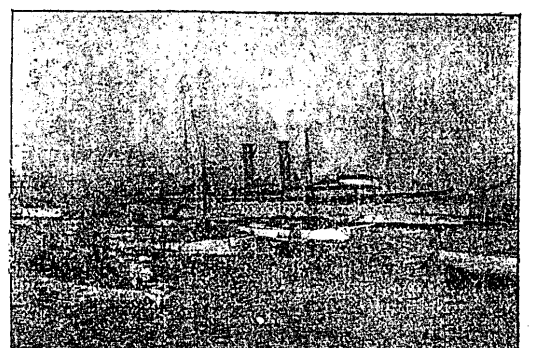


A CARACAS TRAMCAR.

DIARY OF A CRUISE IN THE WEST INDIES

V. * * * * * VENEZUELA.

Written for the Gazette by C. V. Barton, With Illustrations From Original Photographs Taken for This Paper.



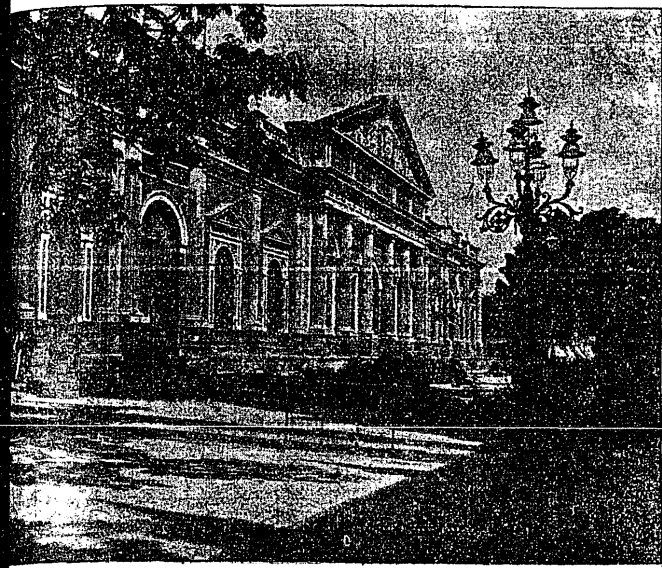
HARBOR OF GUAYRA.

VENEZUELA! Land of Earthquakes, Dictators and Insurrections! Of thee I sing!

It is said of Venezuela that corrections follow one another in such rapid succession that they are comparable to a "continuous performance." A real lively one was experienced extensively while we were here, but we must have slipped in between the acts, for we saw no evidence of trouble of any kind. In fact,

beginning with "d" very frequently when living in Caracas hotels, and it is therefore well that the demand for it is light for other uses.

We were told that the Gran hotel was the best in Caracas and we proceeded there with all the speed that our rather moth-eaten specimens of horse flesh can muster. Arriving, we find mine host somewhat perturbed—an influx of 50 or 60 guests is an unusual occurrence in Caracas, and the hotel staff is rattled from the bones.



THE CAPITOL—CARACAS.

The voyage was carried out to the harbor, though only 10 days before the arrival, the railroad over which we traveled several hundred miles through the country had been completely shut up.

The voyage from Trinidad to La Guayra, what might be termed ideal. The sea is smooth, the day is perfect, conditions seem to blend to make a run of 350 miles one of the most beautiful of our cruises.

We approach La Guayra shortly after noon. Notwithstanding the fact that all hands are on deck to see the scenery along the coast, the conditions seem to blend to make a run of 350 miles one of the most beautiful of our cruises.

The harbor of La Guayra is not very large and is formed by a breakwater that has been built a long distance out into the sea.

These non-of-war, including one man-of-war, are lying outside and as the other half is comfortably filled with the scene is an animated one. Caracas, the capital of the country, is of course our Mecca.

As La Guayra is merely a seaport town, which presents little to interest the tourist, we are not sorry to board a special train and commence the ascent of the mountain range that divides the approach to the nation's capital.

Caracas is situated in a valley 3,000 feet above sea level and directly behind Mt. Silla, which rises back of the city. The distance in an air line between the two cities is only a few miles, but the ascent is so steep that the railroad is obliged to travel in order to overcome the mountain barrier. This road was built by English capital, and was opened about 10 years ago. Previous to this, visitors to Caracas were obliged to traverse a mountain highway on mules or ponies, compared with which traveling on this excellently constructed railroad is indeed a breeze. Starting at sea level we begin our ascent at once and are soon enjoying magnificent views of town, harbor and sea. As we attain a higher elevation the panorama becomes still more beautiful and the excitement of enthusiasm, heard on every side, attests the pleasure and exhilaration that are experienced on this unique railroad ride which deserves to rank among the finest scenic rides in the world.

It is about noon when we reach Caracas. The two leading hotels of the city are the Gran hotel and the Hotel Venezuela. You will note that in this country they leave the "i" when they spell grand. This is a thoughtful of them I am sure, as it needs to employ a little adjective

We seat ourselves and are just becoming interested in our soup, when a number of musicians enter the room. These gravely take up their positions and in a few moments are ready for business. Fancy the effect, in a room none too large, of a brass band of 25 pieces! They commence on one of Sousa's marches and play it as though their lives depend upon it. Every repeat is gone through to the bitter end. At first we are astonished; then the ludicrousness of the performance dawns upon us and we fairly shout with laughter. When we find that the piece is really nearing its end, we pass the word along to encore, and, as the music ceases, a burst of applause greets the performers. They look pleased, as much as to say: "Ah! These Americans know a good thing! Just wait a moment and we will show them something." And they do show us something. Encouraged by our

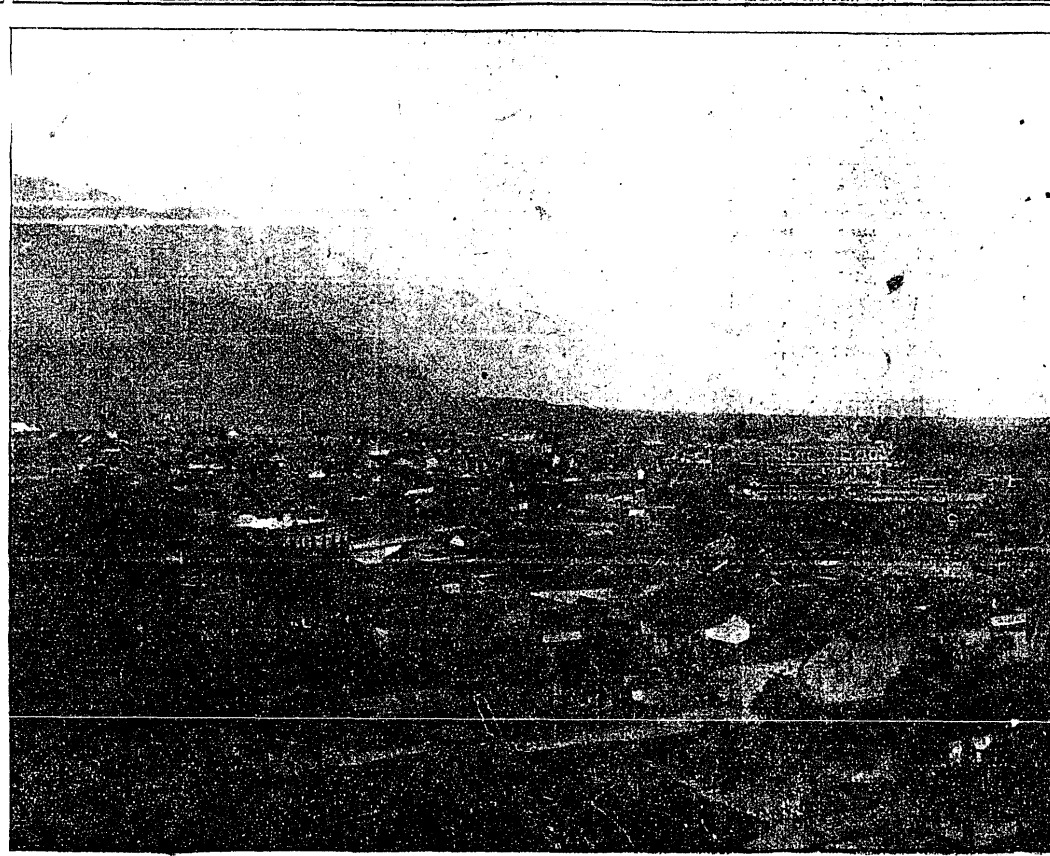
streets and low buildings. On close inspection it presents a rather neglected and dilapidated appearance. Traces of the severe earthquake of three years ago are still visible, while the condition of the streets and public buildings indicates a lack of funds for public works.

Seen from a distance, the city is very attractive, and a view that we obtain from a hill near by is exquisite. This view embraces nearly the entire Caracas valley, including the city with its white walls and its red-tiled roofs, its green plazas and its stately royal palaces.

The most notable building of Caracas is the capital, which occupies an entire square, or an area of over two acres. It contains the halls where both chambers of the national congress assemble and numerous court rooms and offices. Connected with this building is the Federal palace, having an elliptical hall which is unique in design. This hall is devoted to public receptions. It contains portraits of the presidents of the republic commencing with Bolívar and ending with Castro, the present incumbent.

The dome over this hall, also elliptical in shape, contains a beautiful fresco of the battle of Carabobo, which was fought on June 25, 1822, and which resulted in the downfall of Spanish power in Venezuela and the ultimate freedom of the country from the Spanish yoke. This fine battle picture was painted by Martin Tovar y Tovar, a native of Venezuela. Another fine work of this same artist, and by many thought to be his masterpiece, is the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence." This is in the city hall, which also contains some interesting historical relics including the original document of the declaration of independence bound in book form. Another fine building is the university. This is in the Gothic style of architecture. Within this building are the national library and museum.

Other notable buildings are the



GENERAL VIEW OF CARACAS—MT. SILLA ON THE LEFT.

Pantheon, where the nation's heroes are buried; the Masonic building, the finest of its kind in South America; the cathedral, and the municipal theater with a seating capacity of 2,000.

The principal square of Caracas is the Plaza Bolívar. This is surrounded by buildings of note and is tastefully laid out with walks and ornamental plants and flowers. In the center is a fine bronze equestrian statue of Simon Bolívar—the George Washington of Venezuela.

That the Caracans admire the father of our country is shown by the fact that they have a Plaza Washington, with a statue of our first president in its center.

Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence in Venezuela, and in 1812 Caracas was totally destroyed by one. Three years ago another severe shock was felt which did much damage.

One of the most interesting experiences of our stay in Caracas was a visit to "Miraflores," the residence of President Castro—the White House of Venezuela. This is an attractive structure, built in florid Spanish style, enclosing a fine court, in the center of which is a pretty fountain, while potted plants and a beautiful aviary add to the decorations.

We were allowed to ramble all over this interesting structure, and, beginning with the stately reception room and drawing room, we pass on through the bedrooms, dining room, earthquake proof room—constructed entirely of steel—and finally arrive at the entrance of the executive chamber. We are told to look into the room and we will see President Castro himself seated at his desk. We need no second invitation, and looking into the open doorway we have a good view of his excellency. He is apparently very busy over a lot of state papers, but he seems quite as much interested in us as we are in him, for he returns our gaze with interest.

It had been the president's original intention to have a reception for us and the reason for the abandonment of his purpose makes a story that may not be uninteresting. To tell this story from the beginning it is necessary to go back a year to the first cruise of the Prinzessin Victoria-Louise to the West Indies and the Spanish main and also to state that the Hamburg-American Co. makes a handsome allowance to the captain of the yacht for the purpose of entertaining various dignitaries at the different ports that are visited. On the year previous to our arrival, numerous entertainments had been planned by the government for the pleasure of the yacht's party. Wishing to repay some of these courtesies, the cap-

tain invited President Castro and his friends to a luncheon on board the yacht while she lay at anchor in the harbor of La Guayra. The president readily accepted, but instead of bringing ten or a dozen friends with him, as was expected, the captain received word, to his utter amazement, that the president was on his way to La Guayra, on a special train, with 150 guests. Realizing that he was in for it, the captain made the best of a bad bargain and prepared to give his guests a royal good time. At length they arrived and found a most elaborate luncheon awaiting them; this they did ample justice to, in fact they were loth to leave, and when they finally tore themselves away the cap-

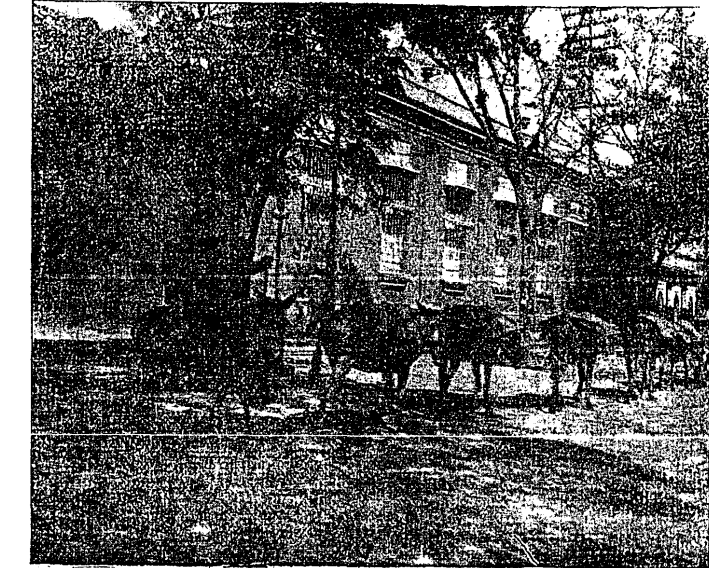
was successfully carried out for two years, at the end of which time, by skillful political wirepulling, Castro succeeded in obtaining control of a majority of the congress, which, quite recently, was assembled and with loud acclaim chose President Castro to succeed himself.

Does not this sound like comic opera? And is it to be wondered at that another insurrection is now in progress?

There are all sorts of stories afloat in Caracas regarding Castro and his actions during the time he has occupied the president's chair. One is to the effect that, as he is dictator pure and simple and has entire control of the government receipts, he has trans-

temporarily until congress could be convened and a successor be chosen according to law. This was agreed upon and Castro assumed the reins of government with the understanding that within a short time he himself was to assemble the congress. The presidency was so congenial to his tastes, however, and he so disliked to put off the royal toga that he postponed from time to time the assembling of the congress that was to choose his successor. This policy of procrastination

and conviction always. After all has been said that can be said against President Castro, we still have a kindly feeling for him because of his evident desire that we Americans should enjoy ourselves to the fullest extent in his capital. All of the public buildings, the museum and library are kept open until late in the afternoon especially for our convenience; while a special concert is given on the Plaza Bolívar in the evening, which is the finest affair of its kind



STREET SCENE—CARACAS.

that we enjoyed on the entire cruise. The elite of Caracas is present on this occasion and the beautifully dressed ladies and distinguished looking men who gather to do us honor quite put us travel-stained Americans in the shade. The band is a very fine one, and as the concert opens with "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Stars and Stripes Forever," it is evident that they wish to make us feel at home. It is significant that there is not a German selection on the program until the very last, when a German anthem is played.

Oh, how we hate to go back to our hotel for rest and sleep in preparation for our long journey of the morrow! Suffice it to say that, worn out with the experiences of the day, we sink into insensibility and our troubles for the time being are over.

To be called at 5:30 a. m. in a Caracas hotel for the purpose of taking an early leave is a real pleasure. After a miserable breakfast and a rapid drive to the station, we start at 7:30 for an all-day railroad ride to Valencia and Puerto Cabello. This journey is over the famous Great Venezuela railroad, which was the cause of the trouble with Germany. Although it follows inland valleys and there are no glimpses of the sea, it is a magnificent ride and, in point of scenic attraction, is a close second to the La Guayra-Caracas line.

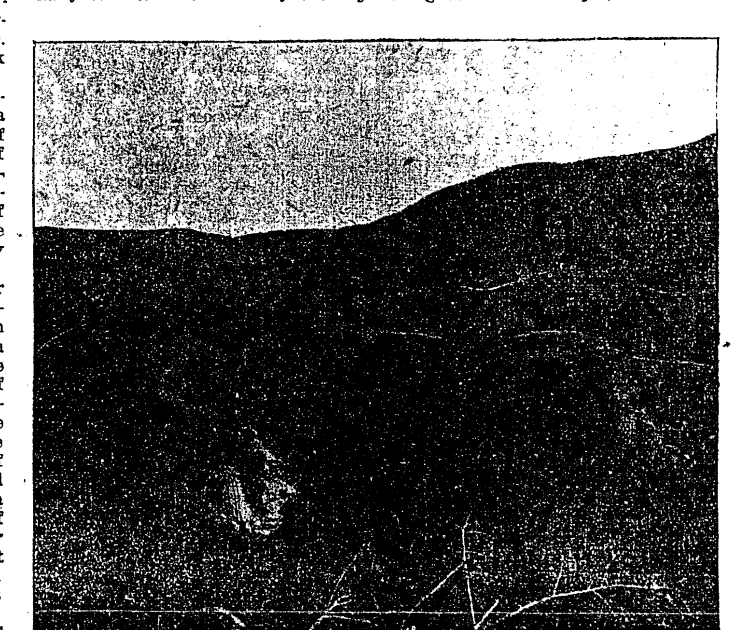
Venezuela means in English "Little Venice," a name that was originally given to an Indian village composed of pile dwellings on the Gulf of Maracaibo, and which finally extended to the entire country. The country is a vast one, some 600,000 square miles being claimed by the government. As is well known, however, some of this territory is in dispute. As the population is only about 2,000,000, it will be seen that there is no lack of breathing space in Venezuela as the density of population is but four to the square mile.

The most populous portions of Venezuela are the valleys between the ranges of mountains which parallel the coast, known as the Maritime Andes of Venezuela. The altitudes of these valleys range from 1,500 to 3,000 feet and give the region an equable climate which is largely free from the fevers and miasmas of the low coast regions. Within these valleys lie the cities of Caracas and Valencia, the first and second cities of the country, and numerous other smaller towns and villages.

It is through these valleys that our railroad threads its way, now high up the mountain side running along on a mere shelf that has been cut out of the rocky slope, and now down in the valley, beside the swiftly flowing stream, with the high mountains towering above in all directions. The

ferred a large sum of money (some say \$2,500,000) to different bankers in Paris; and he plans, if fortune smiles upon his enemies, to flee to the gay French capital and there spend the rest of his days in ease and luxury upon these illicit gains.

Tales heard in Caracas about the president must be taken with grains of salt, however, for the better element of the population is decidedly adverse to his interests and at heart they sympathize with the insurrection although an outward show of loyalty is maintained. Even this is not always sufficient, and it is no uncommon thing to hear of the arrest of some citizen because of suspected intrigues with the insurgents. No trial is accorded these victims; or, if there is a trial, it is a cut and dried affair



VIEW ON THE LA GUAYRA-CARACAS RAILROAD.

tain found that they had consumed nearly all of the champagne on board and had made vast inroads upon other lines of edibles and drinkables. They had had a gorgeous time and President Castro was so pleased with his jaunt that he sent word to the captain that when the yacht returned the next year he proposed to have a public reception for the passengers.

In the meantime the difficulty arose between Germany and Venezuela over the payment of the interest due the former on the bonds of the Great Venezuela railroad, which was built by German capital and was behind some \$2,000,000 on its interest charges. This dispute had reached such an acute stage that shortly before we arrived at La Guayra the two countries were almost at swords' points, and, as the yacht was a German craft and had on board a number of Germans of note, including several barons who had been sent as guests of the emperor, President Castro did not care to put himself out to show them any special courtesy. He wanted the Americans to have a good time in his capital, however, and hence he hit upon the idea of allowing everyone to see his palace and himself without having a public reception; all of which tends to show that President Castro is a resourceful individual.

Not very many years ago Cipriano Castro was an innkeeper in a small town near the border of Colombia. During the insurrection which overthrew President Andrade's government and drove him from the country, Castro rendered the insurgent cause valuable assistance. He raised a regiment in his neighborhood and took so important a part in the struggle that it gave him a national prominence. After the downfall of Andrade it became necessary to choose a successor to the presidency, but the leaders of the insurgents—probably all wanting the position themselves—could not agree. Finally it was suggested that Castro be made president

of the country. This was agreed upon and Castro assumed the reins of government with the understanding that within a short time he himself was to assemble the congress. The presidency was so congenial to his tastes, however, and he so disliked to put off the royal toga that he postponed from time to time the assembling of the congress that was to choose his successor. This policy of procrastination

and conviction always. After all has been said that can be said against President Castro, we still have a kindly feeling for him because of his evident desire that we Americans should enjoy ourselves to the fullest extent in his capital. All of the public buildings, the museum and library are kept open until late in the afternoon especially for our convenience; while a special concert is given on the Plaza Bolívar in the evening, which is the finest affair of its kind

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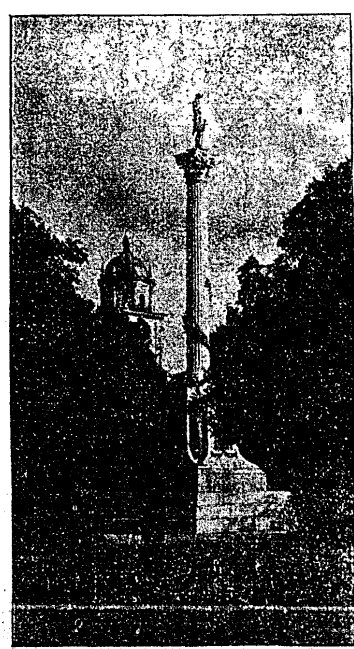
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THE PANTHEON—CARACAS.



PLAZA VALENCIA. Bolívar Statue.



STREET SCENE—VALENCIA.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1902.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE LABOR UNIONS AND THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.

ANENT the great anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania, the New York American and Journal recently contained the following powerful article:

THE STORY OF A GREAT STRUGGLE.

The Slow Process of Distributing Fairly the Riches of the Earth.

"We advise every American citizen, especially those rendered egotistical and kept ignorant by the possession of great wealth, to read Herbert N. Casson's book, which we shall review here. It is called 'Organized Self Help.' It may be purchased of the publisher, Peter Eckler, No. 35 Fulton street, New York City, or at book stores, for 25 cents.

"At least a million copies of this book should be sold. It will spread education wherever it goes; it will promote sympathy between social classes now unfortunately antagonistic. It will open the eyes of many blinded by arrogance, self-confidence and lack of facts. It is a fine work, well written, intelligent, sincere, restrained.

"It is hoped that a few statements of fact, with brief comment, will persuade this newspaper's intelligent readers to buy the book and read with earnest attention the first adequate history of America's greatest economical movement.

"In the early Manhattan days old Jacob Weaver dealt with the Indians. He bought their furs by weight. He persuaded them that his foot weighed one pound, and his hand a half pound. You can imagine how much his foot and his hand weighed when all the energies of his soul and muscles were devoted to cheating the Indians. This old Manhattanite was typical of the treatment by capitalists against which labor has been, and still is, fighting.

"One hundred years ago in these glorious United States men, women and children, no matter how young or how old, worked on an average 13 and 14 hours per day. Many were compelled to work 16 hours a day. The labor union battle only has changed these hours. Whatever its occasional excesses, has not the labor union cause justice for a foundation?

"The American Revolution was a rebellion of the prosperous class against foreign domination. It gave the American working men freedom from English domination, but little else.

"In 1800 our glorious freedom had been won. BUT EVERY AMERICAN LABORING MAN OR MECHANIC BEGAN WORK AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING. At 10 a. m. they had an hour for luncheon, at 3 an hour for dinner, and then they worked till dark.

"In 1836 even, women and young children began work in some of the factories at 4:30 in the morning. Only the labor unionists, struggling incessantly, ended this barbarism. Today the average length of a man's toil in all factories is less than 10 hours. Even sweat-shop workers, when organized, work only 59 hours per week.

"The plutocrat confines patriotism to himself, and says the union man cares only for his union. When the civil war broke out nearly all the unions in the North were broken up owing to the great number of enlistments. A Philadelphia union of mechanics enlisted in a body, and the secretary made this entry in his book:

"It having been resolved to enlist with Uncle Sam for this war, this organization stands adjourned until either the Union is safe or we are whipped."

"The founder and first president of the International Cigar makers Union enlisted and was killed in battle. The American iron-workers Union forged the great iron chain stretched across the Hudson at West Point in 1778. Again and again, but in vain, the English tried to break it. The weight of this chain was 186 tons. Union men worked night and day for six weeks to forge and place it.

"When the shoemakers of Lynn struck in 1860 Abraham Lincoln said:

"Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the working man may stop."

"Lincoln knew what work meant. Callous spots inside his hand showed until the day of his death how energetically he had swung an axe. Was not his opinion of value, as valuable at least as that of the man whose hardest work is shaking hands with voters?

"The general plutocratic impression is that wrong is always on the side of the strikers. A famous corporation lawyer in 1887 said to a labor leader:

"We have hired anarchists to be members of your unions, so that they might stir up the devil and bring discredit upon your whole movement."

"After a great railway strike it was proved that railroad companies had hired ruffians to set fire to a lot of worn-out freight cars, that the railroads might claim damages and turn public opinion against the strikers. There was not the stress of poverty, the maddening influence of suffering wives and children to palliate these particular crimes.

"In this country, in 1633, a law was passed which said that all 'master workmen' should be paid not more than 48 cents a day, or 28 cents a day and board. Is it not fortunate that labor unions have forever destroyed such legislation as this?

"John Martin, of Braintree, Mass., broke the American record for wage earning capacity. From 1697 to 1711 he earned \$1 per day. He is said to have been the first working man in the world who compelled capital to pay him such a high rate. What was then the maximum is now the minimum. THANKS TO UNIONS.

"You have a vague idea that America has always been, for some mysterious reason, a heaven for workmen. Listen to some facts:

"The city of Washington was built by workmen who got not more than 50 cents a day. Diggers, choppers, hod carriers got \$70 a year, working from sunrise to sunset. Compositors at the same time got as much as \$8 a week; this was thought very extravagant. They got this high pay, first, because only educated men could set type, and second, because they were persistently striking. It was their custom in those days to have a strike once a year. They got \$30 a week now, and they are able to support their families decently.

"As recently as 1844, in New Hampshire, factory girls worked from 5 in the morning till 7 at night, with 15 minutes for breakfast and 30 minutes for dinner. They were paid from \$1.25 to \$2 a week. Persistent labor union fights have changed this. The souls of the factory girls, unlike their bodies, were not neglected. They had to attend church regularly or be discharged. This, combined with their working hours, prevented their wasting time in frivolity.

"Unions are powerful and respected now, but they have had a long fight and it is not yet ended! One hundred years ago it was against the law to combine for higher wages. At the beginning of the century some New York sailors struck for \$14 a month. They hired a band and paraded. Their leader was arrested and locked up until the strikers surrendered and promised to work for \$10 a month.

"At this time Government employees in Washington struck for 10 cents an hour. That was considered outrageous.

The shoemakers of Philadelphia forced their wages up as high as \$11.50 a week in 1806. Their employers arrested a lot of them. They were declared "guilty of a combination to raise wages," and fined \$8 each and costs.

"In 1836 the Supreme Court of New York declared trades unions unlawful. Twenty-one poor tailors, convicted of striking for higher wages, were fined \$1,150 by a judge named Edwards.

"An Irishman and an Englishman organized the first union of weavers in Fall River. They were sent to jail for two years for conspiracy. The Englishman died in jail; the Irishman served his term, found himself blacklisted, and then went to congress. It is hard to beat Irishmen.

At the beginning of this century, in America, only four strikes

were recorded, and wages were 50 cents a day. In the year 1886 there were 1,411 strikes, and wages averaged three times as much.

"To the rich and to the poor we say, read Casson's book, and supply your brain with FACTS concerning the trades union movement, at present the greatest practical effort of humanity."

CONGRESS SHOULD ACT IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.

THE anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania has already been used as a pretext to advance the price of both "hard and soft coal" to the consumers of the east. If that strike continues the price of all kinds of coal will be greatly advanced all over the country and it should be a protracted strike every coal consumer in the land will be required to pay an exorbitant price for his coal.

It is therefore quite apparent that the strikers and the operators in Pennsylvania are not the only ones interested in the present controversy.

Aside from the humane side of the question, which alone should be sufficient to impel our national legislators to prompt and vigorous action, there is the question of the monetary interest of the entire public in the strike. Why should every coal consumer in the United States be compelled to stand the extortions of the owners of the coal mines of the United States while some "public carriers" (?) in the east are attempting to crush the legal and orderly coal mining labor unions and attempting to make their workmen perform their daily task at such a pittance that they can scarcely buy the necessities of a miserable existence?

Surely the great power of the federal government can in some way be invoked to summarily stop such proceedings.

Why is not the present a good time to pass a compulsory arbitration law for the settlement of all disputes between labor and capital?

Why is not the present an excellent time to define a "day" for all those who toil with their hands and to prescribe the minimum of wages that shall be paid to any such working people?

Why is not the present an excellent time to take the preliminary steps toward government ownership, or at least the strictest possible government control, of all public utilities?

Why should not congress once in a century give the people some needed and helpful legislation instead of consuming most of the time of every session in passing appropriation bills, in debating far-fetched subjects and in passing private acts for the benefit of private corporations?

With the "beef trust" wringing exorbitant tributes from the people for food, and with the "coal trust" preparing to levy excessive tribute for fuel, with no adequate state or national legislation to prevent such operations, why should congress not give some of its time to protecting the people against such unjust encroachments and oppressions?

The United States have been unusually prosperous during the past five years but how little of this sort of unjust and excessive oppression it will take to break the arch of triumphal prosperity and to precipitate conditions as onerous as those of 1893.

There is no doubt that by fair treatment of all classes of our people in the industrial world and by united efforts we can continue for years to come to supply the world with its largest share of food stuffs and of manufactured products, and we can continue the most prosperous nation on the face of the earth.

But that just Providence that presides over the destinies of nations will destroy us in our might if we permit of the oppression of the weak, or the enrichment of the few by the starvation of the many, or the destruction of the laborer by the greed of the employer.

REDUCING MINING EXPENSES.

IN THE HISTORY of every mining district there comes a time when it becomes necessary for managers to consider the question of reducing operating expenses, and this is usually accompanied by the allied problem of utilizing the low grade ore bodies that almost always greatly exceed in quantity and ease of working the richer portions of the vein.

That mining district is fortunate in which these questions are met and satisfactorily settled in its earlier history, for often immense sums of money are wasted in doing things that have to be done again, or that would have been done differently if the question of making the mine pay had been approached in the beginning in the proper way.

The problems that are now agitating the minds of our own mine managers are of world wide interest and prevalence, and the following comments by the San Francisco Chronicle, though they relate particularly to California and Alaska, are timely to Colorado readers.

Mining expenses have been reduced to a business basis by the application of the principles governing manufacturing to the production of metal in a commercial form. Everything is now calculated to a nicety. This is shown in a marked degree in the latest annual reports of some of the best-known mining properties in this state and elsewhere. The cost of mining and milling on the mother lode has been reduced to such a fine degree that costs now count where dollars were not considered in the early history of its exploitation. The last annual report of the Gwin Mining company shows that the combined cost of mining 107,412 tons of ore and milling 107,280 tons averaged \$2.0658 per ton. The previous year the average cost per ton was \$2.2501. The improved methods of operation adopted during the last fiscal year of the company saved six and three-hundredths cents in the expense. The cost of mining the ore and delivering it to the mill amounted to \$1.2554 per ton, or one-hundredth of a cent less than the average expense of the operation the year before. The major part of the saving was effected in the milling and concentrating departments. Last year these operations averaged \$0.2840 per ton, against \$0.4006 in the year previous. The ore milled yielded a total of \$413,699.20, or an average of \$4.132 per ton. The process of recovery was so close that only \$0.255 per ton of the average actual gold contents of the ore, as determined by assay, escaped into the tailings. On such close figuring the company was able to divide \$125,000 among its stockholders. This represented a dividend of 12 1/2 per cent of the par value of the stock.

The Oronida and the Kennedy mines have cut down the cost of producing gold bullion from the ore by similar economical manufacturing methods to a point less than \$2.50 per ton, and they expect ultimately to reduce it to \$2.25 per ton. The Keystone, which is located on the same vein, is said to be mining and delivering ore to the mill at a cost of \$1.60 per ton. These mines are all obtaining their ore between the 1,500 and 2,200 foot levels.

The Alaskan gold quartz properties are giving even better results than these mother lode veins in the matter of mining economies. The January production of the Alaskan-Mexican mine on Douglas Island averaged \$2.15 per ton, of which 70 cents went toward profit. The total cost of production was, therefore, only \$1.45 per ton. The Alaska-United ore yielded during the same month \$1.70 per ton, but the working expenses amounted to only \$1.05 per ton, which left a profit of 65 cents per ton, aggregating \$12,741 for the month. The famous Treadwell mine, located on the same island as the two properties previously mentioned, produced during the last fiscal year ore yielding an average of \$1.88 per ton, which cost an average of \$1.1906 per ton. The average value of the ore extracted since the mine began operations is placed at \$2.79 per ton; the average cost, \$1.31 per ton. From this low-grade ore and close working a total profit of \$5,000,000 has been obtained.

Of course the adoption of all the economical methods and appliances which have produced these remarkable results from auriferous rock of the lowest values has not displaced human labor, but merely brought about conditions in which the largest degree of it may be profitably employed. Before the economical methods of the manufacturing industries were introduced into mining it was utterly impossible to handle such low-grade properties except at a ruinous loss to the owners.

EXPANSION OR COMPETITION.

SENATOR DUBOIS of Idaho made a speech in the senate the other day on the Philippines bill. It was a much more sensible speech than some of those made recently by his fellow anti-expansionists, but in the course of his remarks he said that he was opposed to the development of the Philippines because this country would find, if we keep on, that we are building up competition for ourselves, and that the Filipinos will not only control their own market after a while, but they will prove serious competitors for us in the markets of Asia.

Senator Dubois talks like one of the anti-American Tories of the time of King George III, who were unwilling to have the American colonies develop any manufactures, shipbuilding or foreign trade of their own, because they wanted the colonies always to be dependent upon Great Britain. Possibly if one of those Tories were now to return to this earth he would be amazed at the proportions of Anglo-American commerce, and would realize that the profit to British manufacturers even now upon this trade between two great nations is many times what it could ever have been if the colonies had remained industrially subservient to Great Britain.

Senator Dubois talks like some of the eastern congressmen that are even now trying to defeat a national appropriation in aid of irrigation on the ground that the building up of the west will injure the east, that western farmers with irrigation may be able to undersell eastern farmers without it, and that in the end western manufacturers will take the lead of their eastern competitors. If any of these obstructionists should be able to know the condition of affairs in the United States a hundred years hence they might be willing to admit that the marvelous development of the arid states will then have created a market for eastern goods many times greater than can ever be secured by the slow development along the present lines. But the chances are, judging by what is going on now, that these same obstructionists, if they live to be a hundred, will gain nothing in wisdom or discernment, and at the end of that time they will still be making anti-expansion speeches and trying to stop the clock of national progress.

The United States need have no fear of building up an industrial com-

THE OUTRAGEOUS LEGISLATIVE GERRYMANDER BY THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE.

No greater injustice was ever done the voters of Colorado than that of the unfair, unjust, indefensible and outrageous gerrymander of the legislative districts of Colorado by the late Democratic legislature.

A deliberate attempt was made to nullify the votes and to disfranchise the voters upon legislative nomination in a score of the counties of the state.

It was the intention of the legislature to accomplish this result by tying almost every Republican county in the state to the kite of a Democratic county with a larger Democratic majority than the Republican county had a Republican majority.

El Paso county, for instance, the third largest county in the state, has no opportunity under the law to elect a member of either the state senate or the assembly, although according to the apportionment according to Democratic counties, this county by itself should have one member of the senate and two members of the house.

Seventeen Republican counties with a population of 64,795 have 2 senators and 7 representatives.

Ten doubtful counties with a population of 64,795 have 2 senators and 7 representatives.

Twenty-nine Democratic counties with a population of 368,572 have 31 senators and 52 representatives in the legislature.

In another part of today's paper the Gazette sets forth in detail the injustice of this outrageous attempt to disfranchise Colorado voters.

The state Democratic party professes to believe in home rule and it will this fall wage a vigorous fight for that doctrine for the city of Denver, while it unjustly attempts to deprive other parts of the state of the right to elect their own state senators and members of the lower house of the legislature.

We hope every voter in Colorado will clip from today's Gazette the detailed statement of this rank gerrymander for reference this fall.

The Gazette denounced the jobbing division of the legislative districts in Colorado at the time the late legislature was enacting the law and again last year when Representative Sprague was a candidate for county clerk in this county.

We warned the Democratic legislature that the people of Colorado would not stand for jobbery or trickery of any kind whether the same emanated from the Wolcott-Stevenson high five crowd of discredited and repudiated politicians or from the equally discredited politicians of the Democratic party.

This unjust measure should be sufficient to lose the Democratic party the legislature of Colorado by an overwhelming vote.

Our people are enlightened, progressive and honest and the voters of this state have so often and so decisively repudiated unfair campaign methods and unjust attempts at partisan legislation that it seems marvelous that the so-called "reform legislature" should not have been wise enough to profit by the fate of other petty schemers and jobbers in tampering with the rights, liberties and franchises of our people.

Were it not for the danger which menaces the Republican party this fall of once again falling under the dominance of the Seventh general assembly gang of public looters and bootlickers, the forces which are now crystallized in the Denver federal officeholders and the Wolcott-Stevenson crowd of political leeches, this act of Democratic injustice would be sufficient to defeat every Democratic candidate from governor to constable by an overwhelming majority.

The Democrats no doubt argue that if the people of Colorado are compelled to choose between their outrageous conduct upon one hand and the reinstatement of the corrupt Seventh general assembly crowd upon the other, they will choose rather "to bear the ills they have than flee to others they know not of."

The people who lived in Colorado in 1889-90 and who remember how the state was robbed and plundered of thousands of dollars' worth of desks and chairs, ink by the barrel and pens by the keg, stationery by the ton, and every other conceivable legislative, purchasable article by the gross and who remember the grand jury report and indictments which followed, and who remember that the gang responsible for such outrages and crimes is the identical crowd now attempting by unfair means to control the Republican party and all of its conventions, and who recall that the Seventh general assembly crowd was under the same Wolcott-Stevenson leadership that the present crowd is under, will hesitate a long time before they will vote to reinstate that crowd and that leadership to power in this state, however great the outrages of the Democrats may be, so long as such outrages do not reach the proportions of actual public plunder.

But with the next Republican state convention taking full control of its own affairs, with the federal election holding contingent relegated far to the rear in party matters, with the party choosing its own leaders and repudiating the self-constituted ones, the offenses, shortcomings and outrages of the Democrats can be prosecuted so aggressively to the voters of the state that there will be no question about that party being buried under an avalanche of ballots.

The interests of the state and of the people demand that the respectable element of the Republican party shall take full control of its affairs and thus insure not only a glorious Republican victory but the triumph of good government and decent methods over Democratic jobbery and trickery.

petitor in the Philippines. Whatever we can do to make the people of those islands intelligent, skilled and enterprising in industry and commerce will redound to our benefit, as well as to their own. It may well be that in some future century Manila will be the world metropolis, a city by the side of which London, or Paris or New York will appear but a village, a city with trade connections with every country, and dominating the commerce of the world. But we need have no fear of harm to ourselves if our own people take proper courses to preserve their own vitality, and to maintain their leadership in the world's progress. If the United States today is successfully disputing the commercial supremacy of Europe, it is not because the people of that continent have adopted a false policy in building up a great nation of consumers and producers in these United States. It is because the forces of Europe have been dissipated in a false and wasteful system of political, social and industrial organization, by means of which idleness has been encouraged, industry taxed to discourage it for the benefit of privileged classes, and national resources wasted in unnecessary or ambitious wars or strained to the breaking point in the effort to maintain immense armies and navies in times of peace.

The superiority of the natural resources of the United States has been made the most of through a social and political organization that has tended towards the rapid development of individual strength by means of a premium on individual effort.

There is no reasonable prospect with the near future of the exhaustion of our fertile fields and mines, or the cessation of our intellectual progress. Unless, then, there are within our nation some seeds of decay that cannot be resisted, there is no danger in building up other peoples to be our customers, or in educating them, not only to demand American goods but to produce their own.

The surest symptom of such decay would be to cease that growth that is as natural to the national life as to other forms of vitality. The nation that ceases to grow is already dead. Whenever, if ever, we set ourselves seriously to the task of preserving what we have already gained, and are satisfied to do nothing further to extend our influence and to increase our national welfare, then the period of decadence will already be at hand, and our nation will thenceforward hasten on the downward path.

In spite of Dubois and those like minded we have not as yet reached that point.

American industry, American society, American manufactures, American political organization are still warm with the fires of youth and still effervescing with the ferment that has already brought such benefits to this nation and the world.

To be any to do, more and more, is still the purpose of our people.

This is the spirit of expansion.

This is still the spirit of Americanism.

And this is the spirit of the Republican party.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE.

BEGINNING TODAY the Midland railway will run an early morning train to Cripple Creek, leaving this city at 3:10 a. m. and reaching the towns of the district in time to enable anyone to give a full day to whatever business he may have on hand.

This is the best morning train service to Cripple Creek that has ever been in force, and the train is likely to be a popular one, not only with business men, but also with tourists, who will thus be able to see the principal sights of the great gold camp without inconvenience and disagreeable haste.

In addition to its accommodation to the general traveling public, the new train will enable the Gazette to give its patrons in the Cripple Creek district a much better paper than has been possible under previous conditions. There is no part of its state circulation that affords the Gazette management better grounds for pride than that in Teller county. This paper has not only been able to furnish the people of the Cripple Creek district with a clean, reliable and unprejudiced state newspaper, but has also been of considerable service in bringing about a better understanding and a more hearty co-operation between the people of the two counties.

With the help of the improved service made possible by this train, which by the way has been named the "Gazette Special" it will be possible to accomplish more along these lines than ever before, and we look forward with certainty to a considerable increase in circulation and popularity in the Cripple Creek district.

The Denver real estate exchange has arranged for a state convention in Denver for Thursday and Friday, June 5 and 6. It is desired to form a "state real estate exchange," composed of real estate dealers from all the important cities and towns of Colorado, the main features being mutual benefit, co-operation in advertising, and protection against adverse legislation. A very interesting program has been arranged, and there promises to be a good attendance from all sections of the state.

The objects of such an association are most worthy, and we hope there will be a good attendance from all sections of Colorado.

FROM THE STATE PRES

A new danger for the masses of our time has just appeared in the shape of a cloud that ever hangs over a cloud burst, and the sudden waters caused a cave-in in some of the mines at Marshall. Luckily, no one was lost, but one can see that the underground has no possible chance to protect himself against such a disaster. And yet those who mine are forced to work for a wage that is not sufficient to keep him alive from day to day. He has to take a chance, one of the numerous dangers that surround him, his family and his neighbors. (Colorado Chronicle.)

We stop the press to remark that such a thing as a practical application of the efforts of our newspapers by a body, generous support, never is found. Complaint of dull times and general apathy. Live and let live, is the motto of the newspapers, and live newspapers attract live people to live up to it. It is a fact so often demonstrated that approaches the dignity of an axiom and, therefore, should be held as a sacred truth. (Cripple Creek Topics.)

It isn't right that all the burden of taxation should be borne by land owners. There is no justice in it, and the tax of such a policy would be a demand to every interest in this state. The claim of Senator Bucklin that the amendment is in any way similar to Australian land tax is not true. It is a gross mistake, and yet some of the members of the legislature have been deceived through this state. These points say that the land tax has worked well in Australia, and consequently the Bucklin amendment will work well here. The people must be informed that there is no similarity between the two systems. In our article in the issue of April 15, the difference was explained. We will briefly repeat the key of the points of difference. The seven-eighths of the land owners pay no land tax; here, it is proposed to make all land owners pay a tax. In Australia, there are a few hundred acres that are taxed, but all land under \$2,500 in value is exempted; here, there would be no exemption. There, the land tax is solely for government purposes, while here it would be here for local purposes, where personal property and improvements are exempt, they have a double tax which yields more than half as much as is derived from the land here. No income tax is proposed, as so on.

The Clipper has done its duty and way of informing its readers of the points at issue in this matter. But, unfortunately, there are a few people in the state who do not read the clips and they ought to be reached by some means. (Canon City Clipper.)

The formal opening of the fourth season began yesterday. The summer from Colorado state points a new force. The rates to be paid from eastern points go down to the 27th and from Colorado to the east on June 1.

The indications at present are that none of the mountain resorts will be able to accommodate the influx of people this season, and as a result the railroad officials are advertising the pleasures and advantages of camp life along the mountain streams.

The lines leading to the first have become so well known for the grandeur of their scenery that the tourist will visit the state as he comes up here over one of the great scenic routes.

To induce a stay we must offer hotel accommodations and other attractions. The railroad facilities, camp and district are undesired, and there is nothing to be desired on the score.

Cripple Creek has not been slow to recognize in the immense influx a means of advertising its resources and turning an hour's profit at the same time. We must not be left behind. (Victor Times.)

ARCHULETA.
The Pagosa Oil Field.
The Pagosa oil field has had several severe shocks in the past few weeks, and as a consequence the oil has been thrown to the surface in a case of one of the wells. The consequence was that the oil was thrown to the surface in a case of one of the wells. The consequence was that the oil was thrown to the surface in a case of one of the wells.

SUGAR CITY PROSPEROUS.
Mr. Francis K. Carey, the president of the National Sugar Manufacturing company, left Sugar City for Baltimore yesterday, after spending a week with General Manager Windfelder in an examination of the company's beet fields and in going over its affairs. In speaking of the situation, Mr. Carey said: "Of course I am very much gratified indeed at the outlook. We will harvest this campaign from over 6,000 acres, and if the present admirable conditions continue, our yield will be taxed to its full capacity and we will manufacture from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds of sugar. This means a busy season for the city, for Sugar City and I think every person connected with our enterprise or with the town has reason for congratulation."

OUR WATER SUPPLY.
While I have always been sure that we had an ideal water supply, with the storage protection afforded us by the Twin Lakes reservoirs and Lake Henry, the experience of this spring has made it plain to me that we are not as well protected as we thought we were. Factors of safety not possessed by any other agricultural section of Colorado. While we have been practically without water within the past week, and the spring floods have been dangerous long delayed, so that incalculable damage has been done to beet crops in other sections, whose old river rights have been guaranteed by the state, it is possible that we have never had even "economized" in the use of our water supply for a single hour, and Twin Lakes were, I am glad to say, able to save the crops of some of our neighbors by lending water to the Holbrook, Catlin and Bessemer ditches. It can no longer be questioned that we have a fully protected and inexhaustible supply of water both for our own great tract of 12,000 acres and for our farmers. The value of this fact to Sugar City is simply incalculable.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR GAZETTE READERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.
It is both cowardly and inhuman to plead as an excuse for brutality toward the American prisoners. The world expects barbarity from savages and semi-savages, but it neither expects nor excuses it in those as highly civilized as Americans. (Fort Morgan Herald.)

NO COUNTRY IN THE WORLD CAN PRESENT A MORE STRIKING CONTRAST THAN NOW TO BE SEEN AT SUNNY POINTS AROUND PUEBLO AND DOWN THE RIVER VALLEY. The Pueblo in general is very dry, and the barren lack of spring rains, yet the irrigated gardens never looked better and are a grand sight. Fruit trees are loaded to the utmost with blossoms of the most delicate shades of pink and plum already forming as large as peas, while below them are vegetables and berries of every variety and growing in the greatest luxuriance. The absence of rain means also an absence of weeds, so that the long rows of garden truck are clean and thrifty in unusual degree. From Canon City to the river, the gardens are a sight to behold, and especially in the case of the Pueblo, where the gardens are a sight to behold, and especially in the case of the Pueblo, where the gardens are a sight to behold.

THE RESTLESS WEATHER.
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When full veins are near to bursting with the blood that surges,
churning;
When the floating clouds show wondrous blue between;
Oh, the apple-blossom's incense, and the fragrance of the rose!
How caressingly the soft wind strikes the cheek;
Oh, the song-birds from the grasses where the meadow-lark reposes,
And the trilling of the thrush beside the creek!

Through the haze come tempting visions that produce a restless longing—
Visions of the woodland, hill and dale;
Where the partridge loud is drumming and the hungry squirrels are thronging;
And the bob-white's call is ringing through the vale;
Where the winds sigh through the rushes, and the stream is wildly singing;
And the blue kingfisher screeches in his flight;
Where the insect-world is humming, and the ducks are northward winging;
And the great trout high is leaping in his might.

BOULDER.
Parts About Chautauqua.
The Chautauqua is the most healthful in the state, and the most beautiful in the state. The Chautauqua is the most healthful in the state, and the most beautiful in the state. The Chautauqua is the most healthful in the state, and the most beautiful in the state.

GENERAL.
Uranium and Vanadium.
During the last few years there has been some demand for these metals for experimental work as to their beneficial effect on steel. Uranium and Vanadium are the principal occurrences of uranium are at the Wood, the Black Hawk, and the Kirk mines, near Central City, Gilpin county, and on the eastern slopes of Paradox valley, Montrose county, Colorado. It has been found in the Black Hills, South Dakota. In the President mine near Elizabeth, Colorado, and in the Kirk mine, near Central City, Gilpin county, and on the eastern slopes of Paradox valley, Montrose county, Colorado.

THE POPULARITY OF SLANG.
Americans "revel" in "colloquial" or "guess" on a proposition, according to their locality. The Englishman from London town "fancies" when he discusses to think.
Two American soldiers, one from Arkansas and the other from Maine, were in the Philippines. After a few preliminary skirmishes at conversation the lad from Arkansas declared: "About sneer as I kin figger it out, the only difference between weans and youns is that weans reckon and youns guess."

THE TRUST AND BEET SUGAR.
The beet sugar industry has come to stay and will be more than likely that Mr. Havemeyer will begin the manufacture of beet sugar himself, but I do not think there is any reason to fear that the result of this will be a cut in prices again, and a wholesome business competition only need be expected, which our factory not only does not fear but welcomes. The beet sugar industry has come to stay and will be more than likely that Mr. Havemeyer will begin the manufacture of beet sugar himself, but I do not think there is any reason to fear that the result of this will be a cut in prices again, and a wholesome business competition only need be expected, which our factory not only does not fear but welcomes.

LA PLATA.
The Mancos-La Plata country needs no booming—it is here and producing results daily. It has been here all those years, but being isolated from the centers of trade and not a silver mine, it has been a quiet place. It has been a quiet place, but being isolated from the centers of trade and not a silver mine, it has been a quiet place.

QUAKER REFLECTIONS.
(From the Philadelphia Record.)
It isn't the seedy chap who sows wild oats.
Free speech doesn't always consist of giving advice.
It is easy to love your enemies after you have gotten the better of them.
Lots of us get our breath trying to keep up with our running expenses.
No man is so skeptical as not to believe the good things he hears about himself.
The poor we have always with us, but it is better than having them against us.
People go to the mountains in summer to keep cool, in spite of the mountain ranges.
There is no reason why the man who makes his money in oil should have a bored look.
The fellow who has a yacht he can't pay for realizes the significance of a floating debt.
What a cinch it would be if the egg that settles the coffee could also settle the grocer's bill.
Hook—What a weak chin he has, New York. I wonder he can raise such heavy whiskers.
Nell—Miss Highfill is going on the stage. Cello certainly has the presence. Nell—Also the past.
The people who speak of "vulgar trade" often feel such a contempt for

in Venezuela, to escape Bolivar is impossible. Simon Bolivar was born in Caracas in 1783. His education was finished abroad. Returning to his native land in 1809 he passed through the United States and had an opportunity of obtaining the working of our free institutions. This very likely played an important part in his future career, for soon after he arrived in Caracas he identified himself with the cause of independence. In 1811 the declaration of independence was signed and the war commenced in earnest with Bolivar in command of the important post of Puerto Cabello. During the long years of war Bolivar had the usual ups and downs but was generally successful, considering his limited resources. By 1817 he had risen to be recognized commander-in-chief of the revolutionary armies.

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MES AND MINING

GOLDEN CYCLE REPORT MAILED TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The regular monthly report of the Golden Cycle company was mailed to the stockholders yesterday and represents a very gratifying state of things. During the month of April the mine shipped 3,663 tons of ore of an average value of \$10.62, making a total of \$38,844. The company received in royalties to lessees \$123,658. The total receipts for the month were \$123,658.54, and the total disbursements were \$123,658.54. The profit for the month of \$14,033.17. April 1 there was cash on hand \$55,332.72, which added to the April profits makes a total cash balance of \$70,365.89.

During the first four months of this year the company shipped (exclusive of lessees) 13,976 tons of a gross value of \$207,550.68. The freight and treatment charges on this tonnage amounted to \$104,289.55. Operating expenses were \$101,032.59, and the net profits during the first four months were \$2,228.54.

The strike of the mine in the 10th level of the property is holding out well, and the returns which have been received on the shipments made from that depth are considerably in excess, in average value per ton, of ore shipped from other parts of the mine.

The Golden Cycle company is the only Cripple Creek company to send out monthly reports to its stockholders. They are got up in the most comprehensive way and mailed on a postal card by Secretary Hill.

On the strength of the good showing made the stock advanced to 64 1/2 on "change" yesterday.

WORK ON ELKTON DUMP.

Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, May 24.—Richard and associates, who are operating on the Elkton dump, formerly under lease to Lyons and Cripple Creek, are now making a good production, and although no returns have been received from the shipments so far sent out, assays indicate that the ore will give values of between \$15 and \$20 to the ton. The dump is quite a force employed and are saving one ton of ore from every five tons of dump rock hauled. The lessees today sent out a shipment of 250 tons of ore, and the ore went to the Rio Grande smelter.

The Mitchell M. & L. Co., operating the Mitchell of the Pinnacle company, are saving \$30 ore from the 155-foot level. Next week the company will commence sinking the shaft another 100 feet. Morris Bros., leasing on the east end of this claim, have opened a 250-ton vein in the 250-foot level, and are now saving ore which assays indicate will return values of about two and one-half ounces to the ton.

On the Cameron school section quite a little work is being done by the Lang and associates, leasing on block 8, are making regular shipments from the 250-foot level. The ore averages \$40 to the ton. The shaft is 100 feet. J. H. Schenk, sub-lessee on the east end of this block, has made a good strike. This lessee has been trenching for ore for several months, and on Thursday at the junction of the two basalt dikes, he cut a good body of ore that gives assays of \$240 in gold to the ton. The lessee has commenced sinking a working shaft at this point, and is already saving ore. On block 10 of the school section, Esch and associates, who recently secured a lease, are installing a 250-foot shaft, and are unwatering the 250-foot shaft. Next week they will start machine drills and commence a drift for the ore shaft, which dips from block 10 into the school section.

Some work is being done on block 7, shot when it was mined in block 7. Taylor and Wilcox, who recently secured a lease on the Prince Albert company's Beacon hill territory, have made a good surface strike. At a depth of 10 feet, a body of ore was opened and a settlement made yesterday upon a trial shipment of 10 tons. The ore recently marketed, returned a value of \$30 to the ton. The lessees are now developing the find.

Shreve and Wyatt, who have the 200 and 200-foot level of the Denver State claim of the Acadia company under lease, are drifting in the 200-foot level to cut the ore shoot opened in the level above and from which the ore was shipped. The Rumbley Leasing company, operating on the 400-foot level, cut this shoot on Tuesday, and are now saving ore for shipment that runs better than two ounces to the ton.

C. A. Fitch will tomorrow send out a shipment of 20 tons of ore from the main workings of the Burns on Bull hill. The ore comes from the 200-foot level and will return values of between \$35 and \$40 to the ton. Lessee Fitch is now upraising on the ore body.

The Sunset-Eclipse company, today resumed operations in the bottom level of its property, and will continue the 500-foot level south to cut the big vein which was opened at the surface.

Of the 35 sets of claims comprising the big estate of the Anacoda company on Gold hill, 14 of them are producing ore. Probably the best producing lease is that of Assessor and associates, operating on the Excelsior claim. The monthly production of 250 tons is being made from this lease. Carl Johnson, who is operating five blocks of this territory, has a very good showing, and last month shipped a total of 150 tons.

The Lansing Leasing Co., a Colorado Springs corporation, operating on the Pinnacle claim, has a 500-foot level. It is expected that the ore shoot will be cut very shortly. T. S. May, formerly of the Golden Cycle, is superintending operations here, and is running three shifts and using machine drills.

UNITED GOLD MINE COMPANY DECLARES ITS FIRST DIVIDEND.

The directors of the United Gold Mines Co. met yesterday and declared the first dividend of this corporation, true to the promise made a week ago, before the end of May. The dividend, as announced, is at the rate of one cent a share, and amounts to \$39,947.69. The company is capitalized with 5,000,000 shares, but over 1,000,000 of these remain in the treasury.

This dividend will be paid on June 6, as it cannot very well be got out before that time, but it will be the May dividend. It is expected that another distribution will be forthcoming on June 25. The books for the present disbursement will close on June 1.

The properties which entered this consolidation have been steadily improving in value since the merger was made, the Wild Horse and the Deadwood, especially, showing up with fine ore and an increased production. The company owns the largest acreage in Cripple Creek, an extraordinarily large part of which is practically virgin ground, thus assuring a long and prosperous life before it.

STOCKHOLDERS MYSTIFIED BY A BREAK IN DOCTOR-JACK POT
The break in Doctor-Jack Pot yesterday, while it was by no means unexpected, it having been announced in these columns yesterday morning that there was to be an effort to get it out, was still a mystery to the mining fraternity of this city, and the object of general interest and discussion. The stockholders in the company are growing very discontented and assert that an explanation is due them.

The officers have announced that there is a likelihood that the indebtedness will be paid by July, and yet the stock persistently declines, and there is evidence that some large holder is throwing his shares on the market, for

the low prices are thought to have forced out collateral, this cannot explain, it is asserted, the heavy selling. In compliance with these rumors the officers have declared their intention of issuing a circular about June 15, which will state fully and frankly to the stockholders the precise condition and outlook of the company.

MAGNOLIA CO. WILL DIS-TRIBUTE ELEVEN THOUSAND

The directors of the Magnolia Gold Mining company met yesterday and declared a dividend of one cent a share on the 1,100,000 shares of stock which are out, amounting to \$11,000. The dividend will be paid on June 5 to stockholders whose names appear on the books of the company June 1.

The Magnolia company is one of the interests of the Woods Investment company, and the present disbursement is made from funds received from a sale of property. Over a year ago Mr. Stratton purchased a Bull hill claim of the Magnolia.

PROSPECTING AROUND THE PEAK.

The development work in progress on the outside hills of Cripple Creek, even as far as Woodland Park, is beginning to attract the attention which its importance deserves. It is estimated that there have never been more men scattered over the outside country than there are now, and conservative mining men, who have always been inclined to think the limits of the camp would be extended, are looking forward with much hope to the results of the far-reaching work which is now being accomplished.

The results which are being obtained now on Mineral hill and Rhyolite mountain have been pretty well exploited in the press of the state, but the developments at Woodland Park are not so well known.

Pay assays are being secured by several operators in this section. H. R. Perry owns a group of 10 claims, and in the development work which he has done a knife-blade lead has widened to several inches, and assays as high as \$500 gold have been obtained, while the ore averages from \$2.50 to \$50 per ton. B. M. Hayden and associates are securing good assays, and pushing development on the claims they are working, while a corporation which owns property south of the town has so favorable a showing in a 365-foot shaft that a cable plant is now being erected to take the ore.

Eastern capital, beginning to come in, and a bond and lease just closed with several eastern capitalists has been given by G. W. Lacey, northwest of the town. The amount of the bond is \$15,000, and the lessees will prosecute vigorous development from the time they take hold of the ground.

EL PASO SHAFT.

Work in the new El Paso shaft is progressing very favorably, a small hoist having been installed at the surface which enables all the work to be done through that shaft, relieving what are now the main workings from the necessity of hoisting waste and lowering cinders for the new shaft. The shaft in the Columbia shaft block is being taken out, and the shaft enlarged to three compartments. It is expected that the work will be completed in a month or six weeks.

The mine is maintaining its usual production about \$4,000 a month, although it may fall shortly below this amount in May, owing to the fact that the tapping of the water course occasioned a few days delay. The ore is coming from the slopes above the tunnel level, where there are still large blocks of ore available.

The sinker pump is keeping up with the water by lifting 350 gallons a minute. The new pump which will be installed in the Columbia shaft, will have a capacity of lifting 500 gallons a minute, but as the lift is only 250 feet, the pump can take care of being used in the future. The shaft is reinforced by the sinker's 2,000 gallons can be handled, which will put this mine on the safe side of the water proposition.

ORE BODIES ON GRANITE.

The Granite mine on Battle mountain is rivaling the Empire State in its immense ore bodies which it is developing, and it is understood that a production will be made from this property which will be paralleled by very few other mines in the district. The new management is taking out almost no ore excepting from development work, and yet a production of about 35 tons a day is being maintained. The ore is averaging \$50 in gold to the ton.

One of the most remarkable developments in this mine is in the 1,000-foot level, where the ore shoot has been recently opened. An upraise has been made in the vein, resulting in the disclosure of a body of mineral 78 feet in width, almost all of which will average \$50 per ton. This showing is on a par with the extraordinary ore shoots in the Portland mine.

In the sixth level of the mine the ore shoot has been developed for a greater length than anywhere else; and in the eighth level it is showing up splendidly. A complete upraise has been made between the sixth and fifth levels, and the showing in the latter level indicates that the rich ore shoot will extend all the way to surface.

This mine is owned privately, and will probably not be in the list of dividend payers. Like several other of the good mines of the camp, this is one which is swelling the output without increasing the dividend showing, which explains the apparently unfavorable ratio which the earnings of the camp have to the ore which is actually produced.

RICH STRIKE ON MINERAL HILL.

A new and apparently important strike has just been made on Mineral hill, this time on the Veteran claim which is under bond and lease to Henry W. Scott and associates. The strike was made at a depth of 18 feet, and the values ran at the very first about \$8 and \$10 in gold to the ton, but an assay of the ore was made in this city yesterday afternoon which indicated values of \$28.40 per ton.

There has been a great deal of excitement in the camp over the new find, and an offer of \$25,000 has been made to Mr. Scott for a 10-months' option on his lease. The bond which he holds on the claim is \$15,000.

Incorporation papers will probably

be filed today for the Mineral City Townsite company, which will be one of the most important companies organized to operate north of Cripple Creek. The company will sink a deep shaft; and also lay out Mineral City, encourage development work in this section, and acquire the Veteran lease on which the strike was made.

The company will be backed by a large amount of New York capital, and no expense will be spared in thoroughly developing the many claims which the company has bought and leased.

IDAHO SPRINGS MINING NEWS.

Mr. Frank Straub, general manager of the Gold Cord Mining and Smelting company, this morning took possession of the Allan amalgamating and concentrating mill, situated above the city of Idaho Springs.

This company purchased the property from Mrs. M. A. Allan, including the perpetual water right which belongs to the mill. The mill itself, consists of 20 stamps, fitted out with different kinds of concentrating tables, jigs, sizers, etc. It also has a boiler and engine for motive purposes, used in cases of emergency, when the water power is inadequate.

The purchase price of the property entire was \$10,000. The operations of this mill will not relieve the great demand for milling plants at this point, as it is determined to treat the ore from the Lexington group of mines, upon which the Gold Cord company has a bond and lease.

CHICAGO CAPITAL ON MINERAL HILL.

Mr. J. K. Walsh, a Chicago man, who has extensive mining interests in all Mexico and Idaho, with Jas. H. Farrell and Jas. M. Roach also of Chicago, recently bonded and purchased the Laura Lee and Addie C. mining claims on Mineral hill, in the Cripple Creek district.

Mr. Walsh is an experienced mining man, and has already accumulated a large fortune. He is now operating an Illinois state senator, and Jas. M. Roach is president of the Union Traction company of Chicago. These men are spending their own money in developing the above claims, and do not depend on sales of stock for cash to prosecute their work. Mr. Walsh has purchased and bonded altogether 107 acres on Mineral hill which he considers the best unprotected portion of the Cripple Creek district, and has planned a thorough system of developing the ground. His first step will be to sink the shaft on the Addie C. to a depth of 800 feet, and from that depth prospect the vein which runs diagonally through the Addie C. and Laura Lee claims with drifts and laterals. The shaft is already 200 feet deep and is now being equipped with machinery to sink the additional 600 feet.

Running northwesterly and southeasterly through the Laura Lee and Addie C. properties is a large basalt dike paralleled by a phonolite dike. On the Laura Lee a vein has been opened at shallow depth which shows bunches of ore containing free gold. In the bottom of the Addie C. shaft is a vein eight feet wide which runs north and south vein with the east and west vein. This is also true of the shipping grade. It is Mr. Walsh's theory that the surface of Mineral hill is broken to a depth of 200 feet or more, and that below this depth the veins will be continuous and the values be uniform. The handsome free gold specimens taken from the Peterson lease on the Laura Lee indicate that a rich ore shoot exists in these properties which will compare favorably with the ore shoots of Bull hill and Battle mountain.

The fact that Mr. Walsh and associates, who are practical mining men, have come to Cripple Creek and purchased property which they will develop with their own money, means a new era for the camp. It demonstrates that experienced mining men have faith in the undeveloped portions of the camp, and are willing to spend their money in legitimate mining and prospecting where there is a good mineral showing. The attention of capitalists lately has been diverted from stock speculation to leasing and developing, and there is more of this class of work going on now than at any time since 1898.

Every dollar spent in developing the camp, where there has been a good deal of work toward opening a new mine, and bringing the great gold camp greater prosperity. The camp needs more men like Mr. Walsh.

To demonstrate his faith in the old mines as well as new ones Mr. Walsh recently purchased 20,000 shares of Isabella stock for himself and associates.

GOOD SHIPMENT FROM THE JERRY JOHNSON.
The lessees on the Jerry Johnson have saved a car of smelter ore which is ready for shipment. Development work is going steadily forward, and more ore is being blocked out. The lessees on the Pride of Cripple Creek are finding bunches of ore in the old incline shaft, and are now shipping a car of ore to the smelter. The ore is averaging \$35 per ton.

GOLDEN CYCLE OUTPUT.
Cripple Creek, May 23.—The Golden Cycle company is now making a regular production of 125 tons a day. Of this tonnage the greater portion is of a good smelter grade. The lessees operating on the property are sending \$8 per ton little ore. Yesterday Graham and Cox leasing on the La Belle of the Golden Cycle, sent out a shipment of 20 tons, expected to return values of at least 25 ounces to the ton. The ore is a very good one, and probably the largest that has yet gone out at one time from this property.

Crump and Putnam, operating the old Davidson property, yesterday closed a shipment of 30 tons of ore, expected to return values of four ounces to the ton. The ore shoot has been proven up for 200 feet, and the ore is a very good one. The ore is being shipped to the smelter from the tram cars from above and from the tram cars is handled through the ore house and to the F. & C. C. cars on the siding.

Lessee Tillery, operating a block of the Golden Dollar company's Beacon hill territory, sent out a carload shipment today, expected to return two-ounce values.
Fruit & Schwanbeck, leasing on the north end of the Golden Dollar, have cut a high-grade streak assaying \$1,634 to the ton. There is every indication that the Mary Jane is to be a big producer. The high-grade streak just cut is about an inch in width, but it is holding out well.

The work of sinking the new company shaft on the Zenobia is progressing rapidly, the shaft nearing the 500-foot point. At this depth a station will be cut, but no lateral work will be performed until the shaft has attained a depth of 1,000 feet.

A trial shipment has been sent out by Lessee Crandall and Pullin, operating the "On Virginia on Carbonate" property. The shipment will average close to \$50 to the ton. The rock is quartz and upon being panned yields a liberal amount of free gold.

LAST DOLLAR ANNUAL REPORT.
The annual report of the Last Dollar Gold Mining company was issued yesterday from Denver, and is a very good one. The company has been pursuing a policy of development for the future, rather than for the present, and that it should, if possible, be beyond the reach of temporary fluctuations. With this end in view, the company has been concentrating for the purpose of paying dividends, but there has been a large amount of ore blocked out, and increasing depth shows increasing values. Lessee Heller claims that he can treat 20 tons of ore at a cost of \$4.50 to treat a ton of the dump rock.

Hicks and associates, operating the Ogilvie shaft of the Mountain Railroad, have installed a steam hoist and are now hoisting ore from the 10-foot level. A large body of \$30 ore was recently cut in this level.

The Empire State company, operating the old Orphan Bell on Bull hill is keeping up a regular production of good grade of ore with values of from \$40 to \$50 to the ton.

Gregg Varnish

is the highest quality, purest and most lasting. Every can guaranteed. Cheap varnishes give cheap results. Gregg Varnishes give perfect results.

FOR SALE BY
John T. Clough,

Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, etc.
Hendrickson & Co., 1010 Broadway, N.Y.

Gregg Varnish absolutely guaranteed.

show very high values, but the entire vein will run less than two ounces to the ton.

The Dante dump is being treated by J. Heller who has a lease upon the "Colorado Ore Reduction" company's level. Although there is a large amount of ore kept busy hauling the dump rock from the Dante workings on Bull hill to the mill. The rock is not being sorted. Lessee Heller claims that he can treat 20 tons of ore at a cost of \$4.50 to treat a ton of the dump rock.

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During the week the Isabella company has sent to market six carloads of ore. William Ferguson and associates, operating the south end of the Zenobia, sent out a shipment of 15 tons of ore today, trying to make a good showing.

Danzell and Wilson & Co. resumed work on the Anna J. of the Golden Cycle company. Ore is being broken in the level, and shipments will be started by next week.

Mercer and Cameron, who recently secured a lease on the north end of the Anna J. on Raven hill, have made a good strike in the level at a depth of 25 feet. When depth is attained, a station will be cut and the ore body opened. The work of sinking will be continued until the shaft has reached a depth of 100 feet.

Sweetman and Langstaff, leasing the Pueblo of the Free Coinage company, sent out a carload shipment of ore today, trying to make a good showing.

Peoples Brothers, leasing on block 1 of the Christmas, sent out 30 tons of ore yesterday, expected to return values of \$30 to the ton.

Kelly and associates, leasing on the Hoosier, sent out their initial shipment of 20 tons on Tuesday, expected to return two and a half ounces values sent out today from the Joe Dandy on Raven hill. The ore is expected to return values of between two and three ounces.

UNITED GOLD MINES CO.

Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, May 26.—The directors of the United Gold Mines company have declared a dividend of one cent per share, payable on June 8. Today from the offices of the company in Victor circulars were mailed officially notifying the directors of this dividend. This disbursement will mean the mailing of checks to the amount of \$39,947.69. The consolidation of the various interests connected in the United Gold Mines company, has been a very beneficial one. It means that the ore from these various properties will be handled in an economical manner and that the ore will be treated at a cost of 100,000, or 10 per cent. The big tunnel of the United Mines Transportation company, included in the consolidation, will be used to develop the entire estate. When this is completed, the ore will be delivered at the mill at a very small cost. The tunnel will reach the main Wild Horse shaft at a depth of 800 feet, and the ore will be delivered at the mill at a cost of 100,000, or 10 per cent.

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a good smelter grade. The shaft on this property is down to a depth of 800 feet, and the surface is well equipped with hoisting machinery.

The Tornado mine of the Elkton company, which has been under lease to Clemen and associates, is now making a very favorable showing. The lessees are working in the main vein on this property, and are getting out about 25 tons of ore a day, which is being marketed at the rate of \$500 per ton. The Tornado has been little worked by the company since the consolidation was made, being a portion of the tract amounting to the unexplored ground, at least in the deep levels, which the Elkton company owns.

Heavy development work is being carried on at Summit a independence mine, and every effort will be made to locate good ore in the bottom levels. Crosscuts have been started at a depth of 1,150 and 1,160 feet, and the ore is being thoroughly explored in the level which has already been opened at the 1,000-foot point.

Work is also being done in developing other veins, and the company is endeavoring to prove up the apex to the vein from which the Strong company has been taking ore, and the ownership of which the courts are endeavoring to settle. The company is endeavoring to broaden-gauge cars of ore every day.

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ALL THE NEWS

Fair and warmer today, fair tomorrow. Silver, 51 1/2; lead, 4 1/2; copper, standard spot, 11 1/2. New York stocks closed heavy after a nervous day; money on call steady at 2 1/2. Chicago grain, weak; wheat closed 1 1/4; corn, 1 1/2; oats, 1 1/4; and all lower.

LOCAL

Mass meeting in the interests of union labor was held last night and addresses were made by five national labor leaders. Two negroes arrested yesterday were found to have loaded dice in their possession. Meeting of Company I, N. G. C., was held at the armory last night and orders for several promotions were read. An additional \$9 was sent to the Marine Relief fund yesterday. El Paso Good Roads association was organized yesterday. The extraordinary case of J. B. Casar, et al. vs. J. R. Crowell was dismissed by Judge Berds in the district court yesterday. I. S. Harris has completed his work of opening a new set of books and accounts in the city treasurer's office; his report is published on page 5. Mountain schools close today and the high school commencement exercises take place at the Congregational church tonight. Excelsior concert was given by the school chorus last night and it will be repeated to night at the high school auditorium with no charge for admission. A man wanted in Salda on a charge of robbery was arrested here and taken to Salda last night. Judge Hammond worked a remarkable cure on a deaf and dumb beggar in police court yesterday morning. For the present the deal for the acquisition of the old National hospital property by the Bellevue Hospital association has been called off. Daring attempt at a hold-up on the corner of Nevada and Platte avenues was reported to the police yesterday. Suit for non-payment was terminated yesterday in Justice Ruby's court yesterday by the defendant producing a discharge of divorce.

STATE

The only development in the strike situation in Denver was an agreement signed by the members of the Master Builders association which includes the contractors and mill owners in the city, and under no conditions would they treat the building trades council. The individual unions will be recognized, however. Another appeal was made to the three unions in Denver yesterday to affiliate with the Socialist party; decision is still in doubt. Denver live stock market report daily on the market page. Denver real estate exchange is making tentative preparations for reception of the state men of the state Thursday of Friday of next week. Colorado and Southern R. R. has been passed by state board of equalization. J. P. Forre, a Trinidad jeweler, was arrested yesterday trying to cross an arroyo by a cloudburst. No definite action has been taken looking to the settlement of the woodworkers strike.

SPORTS

Amateur baseball league season is brought to a close yesterday and permanent awarded to the Cutler academy team. Denver defeated Milwaukee by score 5 to 4; an important feature of the game was the rooting. Western league baseball, Colorado Kings vs. Peoria, at Boulevard, park at 8 p. m. today; no game yesterday on account of rain. John W. Garrett and others will attend shooting tournament in Cripple Creek Memorial day. Gravesend, Hawthorne, Latonia, and Louis fair about racing summaries complete on the sporting page.

GENERAL

Harry Orlin, of New York, is dead; his cottage in Newport, R. I., from a complication of diseases, aged 45 years. This Republican yesterday concluded the convention which was a continuous session in Senator Hanna. The friends of the state convention at Wichita nominated Bailey of Leveille for governor; the convention was enthusiastic for President Roosevelt. S. G. Hill, who is now in Washington, reports from personal observation that the volcanic eruption of Mont Pelee is a discovery of new light on the destruction that followed the eruption. Frank P. Sargent, a member of the National Board of Arbitration, is of the opinion that if the anthracite miners' strike is not settled within ten days as \$50,000 miners in the bituminous will go out. The Western Passenger association has a protest with the Santa Fe against service on the Colorado Limited which goes into service on the Santa Fe.

WASHINGTON

Issue debate on subsidiary coinage took of the nature of a discussion of silver question, but there was little to manifest. Agreement was reached in the senate which that vote on the pending Philippine government bill will be taken up Tuesday.

FOREIGN

Against the idea of a speedy announcement of peace in South Africa is the decision reached in parliament yesterday to postpone further debate on the subject which seems to show that affairs of Africa may require a greater amount of settlement. The Brussels correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says that the agreement for the incorporation of the Holland American line of steamships in the long combined was signed last Saturday and that it will remain in force 15 years.

MINING

Out from Doctor Jack Pot mine is in neighborhood of 80 tons a day and profits per month will run between \$10,000 and \$15,000. Mining on the market yesterday was but the tone which was improved. Doctor Jack Pot was notably strong and the new ore body of good size was being struck on the Gold Hill territory. The Gold Hill mine is being worked by the King claim and the Gold Hill mine company.

MONT PELEE IN STATE OF ACTIVE ERUPTION

GEOLOGIST'S EXPERIENCE

Prof. Hill Relates a Most Interesting Story.

EXPLOSION OF GAS

Important Observation Which Throws New Light on the Awful Catastrophe in Martinique.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 28, 5 p. m.—A tremendous explosion of very black smoke from Mont Pelee at a quarter before 9 o'clock this morning accentuated the fear entertained for the safety of George Kennan, the American author, who, with a land party, has been examining the northern part of the island. The governor of Martinique was at once consulted with the object of arranging for a rescue party to proceed by land in connection with the voyage along the coast of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, should such steps appear necessary.

At about 11 o'clock this morning Fernando Clero, a wealthy landed proprietor of Martinique, arrived here and announced that Mr. Kennan and his party were safe on a plantation at the north end of the island.

Prof. Robert T. Hill, United States geologist and head of the expedition sent to Martinique by the National Geographical society, who left Fort de France Monday on horseback for the volcano, returned here this morning. He was completely worn out by his trip. Professor Hill relates an interesting story of his examination of the district through which he passed. He left Fort de France at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon. He was accompanied by a Mr. Cavanaugh, an army officer from the British island of Trinidad, and a boy named Joe, who was to act as interpreter. The party set out on horseback and took the direct north road for Morne Rouge. Between the hamlets of Deux Choux and Fonds St. Denis the party entered upon the outer edge of the zone of ashes. Except for occasional patches, all the country to this point was green and smiling. Upon reaching the Rabault plantation, one mile southwest of St. Pierre, the explorer met the clear line of demarcation of the zone of flame and destruction, although not of annihilation. Monday night was spent in a deserted house at Fonds St. Denis, from which Professor Hill witnessed and studied the volcanic eruption of that night. At this point the horses of the party became exhausted.

Early the next morning Professor Hill pushed on to Mont Parasse, where several people were killed in the eruption of May 8. He encountered no human beings, but he did meet a number of abandoned cattle which tried to follow him. From Mont Parasse the explorer proceeded to Morne Rouge, where he succeeded in getting a number of important photographs. He found that



Copyright, 1902, by Leslie Newspaper Syndicate. All infringements will be rigorously prosecuted. Here is an absolutely authentic photograph of Mt. Pelee in actual eruption. It was made by Photographer Leonard, who left Barbadoes with the relief expedition May 10 and rushed this picture to the United States as soon as taken. The negative was made at the great peril of the photographer's life. No other camera man dared to approach sufficiently near to Pelee to obtain a view such as the above. The picture gives a graphic idea of the splendor of the volcano in eruption. The lava in the foreground of the photograph was thrown up by the first outburst. As seen in the picture it is in a partially cooled state.

a close approach to Mont Pelee was impossible and as his actual position was dangerous he started back in a southerly direction. At Champe Flore, Professor Hill's horse gave out completely and he secured the services of native guides who led him by wild mountain paths back to Fonds St. Denis and Deux Choux. Tuesday night was spent at the latter place. From this point Professor Hill sent a messenger into Fort de France with a request that a carriage be sent for him. Wednesday morning the professor left Deux Choux and walked to within 15 kilometers of Fort de France where he borrowed an old horse from a negro and continued his way. The carriage met him five kilometers from Fort de France and

brought him back to town where he arrived at 11 o'clock this morning. Professor Hill heard the explosion of this morning while on his way into Fort de France; and he says a cloud of black smoke at a great height was drifting slowly to the southeast. Speaking personally of his expedition to Mont Pelee, Professor Hill said: "My attempt to examine the crater of Mont Pelee has been futile. I succeeded, however, in getting very close to Morne Rouge. At 7 o'clock Monday night I witnessed from a point near the ruins of St. Pierre a frightful explosion from Mont Pelee and noted the accompanying phenomena. While these eruptions continue, no sane man should attempt to ascend to the crater of the volcano."

"Following the salvos of detonations from the mountain, gigantic mushroom-shaped columns of smoke and cinders ascended into the clear, starry sky and then spread in a vast, black sheet to the south and directly over my head. Through this sheet, which extended a distance of 10 miles from the crater, vivid and awful lightning-like bolts flashed with alarming frequency. They followed a distinct path of ignition but were different from lightning, in that the bolts were horizontal and not perpendicular. This is indisputable evidence of the explosive oxidation of the gases after they left the crater. This is a most important observation and explains in part the awful catastrophe. This phenomenon is entirely new in volcanic history."

PLATFORMS AND CANDIDATES OF KANSAS AND OHIO REPUBLICANS

Kansans Acclaimed Roosevelt and Ohio Convention Was to the Close Nominated Bailey of Baileyville for Governor. a Continued Ovation to Senator Hanna.

By Associated Press. Wichita, Kas., May 28.—The Republican state convention tonight nominated the following ticket: Governor—Ex-Congressman William J. Bailey of Baileyville. Lieutenant Governor—D. J. Hanna, Hill City. Secretary of State—Joseph R. Burrow, Smith Center. Attorney General—C. C. Coleman, Clay Center. Auditor—Seth G. Wells, Erie. Supreme Justices, six-year term—H. S. Mason, Garden City; J. C. Pollock, Winfield, and A. L. Greene, Newton. Supreme Justice, four-year term—A. H. Ellis, Beloit. Supreme Justice, two-year term—E. W. Cunningham, Emporia. Congressman-at-Large—C. S. Scott, Tola. Superintendent of Public Instruction—T. T. Dayhoff, Hutchinson. Superintendent of Insurance—Charles H. Lull, Wichita. The feature of the convention was the strong Roosevelt sentiment. The friends of Mr. Bailey controlled the convention from the start and began by selecting as temporary chairman George B. Cole. In response to a general demand Congressmen Long and the leaders of the "right" in the house for Cuban reciprocity, made a speech in which he said: "The Cuban reciprocity bill has passed the house and will pass the senate of

there will be an extra session of congress. If there is an extra session, my friends in the seventh district must prepare to take care of my campaign, for we will stay there until it has passed and President Roosevelt, our leader now and our leader in 1904." He got no further. The convention cheered and cheered again. Long stood still while the delegates shouted. "I told President Roosevelt when I left Washington that Kansas was with him all the time and I think he will know it as we do now. Roosevelt is right now and he is always right. He is right because God made him so." Senator Burton, who has until recently opposed the president's reciprocity policy, told the convention that reciprocity with Cuba was right and necessary, but no home industry should be injured. A bill is now being formulated as a substitute for the house bill which substitute would be satisfactory to all interests, he said. The convention after effecting permanent organization, transacted business with great alacrity. Mr. Bailey being nominated on the first ballot and there being no bitter contest for any of the other offices. If the four great packing concerns at the union stock yards in Chicago do not yield to the demands of the striking teamsters within a short time, it may result in a general stoppage of 4,000 employees at the yards.

By Associated Press. Cleveland, May 28.—The ticket: Secretary of state—Lewis C. Laylin of Norwalk. Judge of supreme court—William B. Crew of McConnelville. Food and Dairy Commissioner—Horace Ankeny, of Xenia. Member of the board of Public works—William Kirtley, Jr., of Defiance. The Republican state convention which has been a continued ovation to Senator Hanna closed this evening with a great demonstration in his honor to which he responded in a characteristic speech. The senator at former state conventions has sounded keynotes that have been taken up by Republican glee clubs. He told them today to sing "Keep on Letting Well Enough Alone," in the campaign rallies this year. The convention was distinguished for harmony in all that was done. One of the last reconciliations was that of Senator Hanna and former Governor Asa S. Bushnell, of Springfield. The latter had been here all week, but Bushnell and Hanna never spoke as they passed each other's quarters. They had not spoken since the memorable contest for senatorship in 1897. Before going to the convention today they met in the most cordial manner. The delegates who "got them together" gave glowing reports around the convention hall of the way they were calling each other "Hanna" and "Auntie" again.

Senator Hanna and George B. Cox of Cincinnati also had a friendly farewell tonight after a contest during the day over nominations. What were called the Hanna men won on all ballots, but Cox supported none of the winners. In making up the state ticket Hanna and Cox were on opposing sides today, the same as in the contest for the organization of the legislature last January, but good feeling prevailed after the convention was over. Senator Hanna was cheered as he entered the hall, as he announced the vote of his country delegation, of which he was chairman as General Grosvenor and other speakers referred to him and on other occasions, the mention of the names of President Roosevelt, Senator Foraker, Governor Nash and others were also cheered. General Grosvenor was heartily received as the permanent chairman as was General Dick when he read the resolutions which were adopted substantially as he had drafted them, with the exception of the Cuban reciprocity, on which there was a compromise. In accepting renomination at the head of the state ticket, Secretary of State Lewis C. Laylin referred to the state convention at Zanesville in 1895 at which the so-called triple alliance was entered into that included Bushnell for senator, Foraker for senator and McClelland for governor.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR SOCIALISM

Father Hagerty of New Mexico Addressed Labor Conventions in Denver---Decision Is Still in Doubt.

Special to the Gazette. Denver, May 28.—The most important subject being discussed by the three national conventions assembled in Denver so far, is whether or not the associations recommend to their membership that they affiliate with the Socialist party. That a tremendous effort is being made to have such an endorsement given is conceded by all, but whether or not it will prevail is still in doubt. The miners and hotel and restaurant employees seem very likely to adopt such a course, while the Western Labor union appears to be about equally divided. President Boyce of the Federation of Miners has announced that he will not accept the presidency for the coming year. His announcement has caused considerable disappointment to his friends, and it has also been the source of a great amount of discussion as to whether or not he will succeed him. Another mass meeting to discuss Socialist principles was held in Coliseum last night which was attended by a still larger and more enthusiastic crowd than attended Monday night's meeting. The principal speaker of the evening was Father Hagerty, of Albuquerque, who, in a ringing speech, implored the delegates to adopt Socialism as the only means of righting their wrongs. Father Hagerty is the best orator that has addressed the delegates during their convention here. He said in part: "The reason the average man does not understand Socialism is because he has not fully investigated its principles. The grumbings of underpaid men, the sad eyes of overworked women, and half starved children, are all facts for a remedy, and that remedy is in Socialism. To understand the groanings of the downtrodden, we must labor and live with those who groan. As his economic education grows on his eyes are opened, and he begins to grasp the fact that in all periods of history intelligent discontent has been the torch-bearer of progress and civilization. There is no more terrible doctrine than that which teaches the poor workingman to be content. The doctrine of contentment is a mockery. The aged mechanic who has outlived his usefulness and is sent to the poor house, becomes to the public contractor an algebric quantity. He is taught on Sunday to be content and is left severely alone the rest of the week. In the meantime the millionaires live in palaces and their sons continue to rob the people of three-fourths of the value of their property. They have enough lubricating oil to keep the machinery of life in motion. The right to earn meat and bread for the body is prior to law and whenever law operates against the rights of a family it ceases to be the right of a family. It is the voice of justice, and to straighten out the crookedness of law, courts of equity must be established. The absolute and unbiased testimony of an editor of a New York journal shows that 30 per cent. of those who die are less than five years of age. Socialism would do away with this, because it does away with the conditions to bring about this mortality in youth. The Socialism will place the man who digs in the ditch on an equal basis with the man who guides the intricate machinery of a large manufacturing concern. Labor is the only source of wealth, the sole measure of value. Only labor can change in between labor and labor and not between idleness and toll. A certificate of toll is the only thing that entitles a man to be called a gentleman in any part of the world. In his closing words, Father Hagerty appealed to them, saying that the eyes of the world are on these conventions assembled, and told them that instead of waiting to have this movement get its start in the east, let it start in Colorado. Another meeting will be held Friday night.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT MEN.

Two Colorado Springs men, Daniel Costello and Robert Adamson, spoke against the outspoken declaration for

the support of the Socialist party in today's session of the Hotel and Restaurant Men's association. Mr. Costello was especially outspoken against the measure which was introduced yesterday. "Of anything which will tend to help the laboring man in his struggle against the oppression of capital and monopoly and while I at least in heart am in favor of the doctrine of the Socialist party as set forth in their numerous platforms, I do not favor any resolution which binds this association to any political party or creed." Several other members spoke as favoring the stand taken by Mr. Costello and Mr. Adamson. It was thought that a vote should be reached on this resolution today, but it was not and it is anticipated tonight that the vote will be taken tomorrow. The association decided to establish an organ, but it has not yet been decided which would be the most beneficial, a weekly, monthly or daily paper. It is almost certain that a daily will not be established. The present new publishes a quarterly, but this has been found to be inadequate. The association voted to exchange transfer cards with the Waiters International union.

FEDERATION OF MINERS.

The sentiment that the Western Federation of Miners will affiliate with the Socialist party seems to be growing. At this morning's meeting the committee appointed to report on the annual address and report of the president which advocated the doctrines of the Socialist party, announced that they had not reached an agreement, but that communication had been received from a number of unions in the federation, asking that the convention endorse independent political action. This action of the committee in not reaching an agreement today is considered by many to point to the fact that the recommendation of President Boyce to support the Socialist party will be adopted. In today's session of the convention of the federation it was practically decided to adopt the resolution offered yesterday and that a magazine devoted to the interests of the union be established at once. This resolution will probably be adopted tomorrow. President Boyce moved that the sum of \$2,000 be voted for the relief of the families of the miners killed last Saturday in Fernie, B. C. The motion was adopted. This and a number of other short speeches occupied the greater part of the day.

WESTERN LABOR UNION.

The delegates to the Western Labor union today voted to adopt the initiative and referendum system in the election of officers. This was recommended in the annual address of President McDonald yesterday and was found to be a successful method of action. The delegates to the labor unions of Cook county, Illinois, a quiet poll taken of the delegates indicates that they believe that the initiative and referendum is too strong to be shot off and it is the outspoken opinion of many that adoption of a resolution favoring the principles of Socialism will cause considerable discord. The feature of tomorrow's session is the question of Socialism, and the question of Socialism, those who favor its adoption are loud in their opinions that it is the proper stand to be taken by the unions, while the opposition are taking a very determined stand against it. State Senator Bucklin visited the convention this morning and was received with cheers. He addressed them in favor of the single tax amendment, and spoke for a considerable length of time in support of the initiative and referendum. Smith also delivered a brief address. Morrison and Kidd, the two representatives of Samuel Gompers, were also visitors at the meeting and attracted considerable attention. The rest of the day was devoted to the hearing of reports of different committees.

DATE SET FOR VOTE ON PHILIPPINE BILL

By Associated Press. Washington, May 28.—An agreement was reached in the senate today by which a final vote on the pending Philippine government bill and all amendments will be taken up next Tuesday at 4 o'clock. Pending the vote the senate will meet at 11 o'clock each day except Friday, when the senate will sit, it being Memorial day. On Monday and Tuesday the debate will be under the 15-minute rule. Mr. Hoar presented a letter from General M. P. Miller, U. S. A., correcting what he said was an error in a recent speech of Mr. Hoar who had said that General Miller "notoriously did want an attack and Aguinaldo met it with speedy defiance." The reference being to the issuance by General Miller of President McKinley's proclamation, a part of which was suppressed by General Otis. In his letter General Miller said Mr. Hoar was in error. He said General Otis had not informed him that the president's proclamation was not issued in full. He was not anxious for a fight and always had advised the Philippines to accept the sovereignty of the United States, as he believed the United States would grant them their reasonable desires. Mr. Hoar said the letter evidently was that of a sincere and honest gentleman. He absolutely acquitted General Miller of publishing the proclamation in order to bring on hostilities. Mr. Lodge offered some amendments to the bill, all being of minor character except those reducing the amount of land to be taken up by one person from 160 acres to 40 acres. The

amendments were agreed to. Mr. Lodge said the Philippine committee had not determined yet what change, if any, should be made in the provision of the bill enabling a corporation to acquire 5,000 acres of land. He thought some change in the provision might be made but what it would be he could not say. Mr. Burrows (Mich.) then addressed the senate on the general features of the pending bill. He said he believed the time had come when the future course of this government as to the islands must be determined. If the present course was to be followed he thought that fact could not be too clearly pointed out. He believed the enactment of the measure of the majority would promote the interests of the Filipinos and advance the prosperity of the islands. Mr. Burrows said he did not believe that the Filipinos were fitted for self-government. If he thought they were he would unhesitatingly urge that independence be granted them. Mr. Burrows in conclusion maintained that the adoption of the majority report on this bill was the only safe and honorable course for the United States to take. The senate passed the following bills: Authorizing the board of supervisors of Santa Cruz county, Arizona, to issue bonds for the erection of a court house and jail; granting title to the town of Juneau, Alaska, to lands occupied for school purposes; and for other purposes; adjusting certain conflicts respecting school indemnity selections in lieu of school sections in abandoned military reservations.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FOUNTAIN CREEK BOUILLE IS A RAGING TORRENT

Special to the Gazette.

Pueblo, May 26.—Pueblo was the scene of a big flood late this evening and the city is now entirely cut off from outside communication by railroad and nearly so by wire as a result of the great deluge of water.

Word reached Pueblo at 3 o'clock this afternoon that the Fountain creek was a raging torrent at the town of Fountain at that hour. The first flood water reached Pueblo at 5:50 and in three minutes the creek had risen ten feet. In 25 minutes the raging waters had carried away the big truss steel bridge at Fourth street and was going on down into the Arkansas river to do further damage. At 7:15, the Santa Fe steel bridge, which crosses the Fountain just as the road enters the city proper, was carried off. At midnight tonight the approaches to the Eighth street and Fourth street bridges over the Arkansas were washed away and a half hour later the Fourth street bridge was a total wreck. The water has carried away 200 feet of the east side dike and the banks of the creek are terribly damaged.

So far as can be learned no lives have been lost as the city authorities notified endangered districts at 3:30 this afternoon. The city officials are taking every precaution to prevent loss of life. The loss to property amounts to about \$35,000 at present. The damage to the county in bridges and dikes amounts to about \$20,000, and the railroads have suffered about \$5,000 damage.

The people living in East Pueblo were affected more than the other parts of the city, and many had to leave their homes. They took refuge in the Fountain school house, and in the Pueblo hospital, both of which buildings are crowded full with refugees.

The indications are that further disaster will follow as more rain is expected. Between 9 o'clock and midnight the Arkansas river, which had risen several feet earlier, rose two feet higher and is still rising. The big dikes along the banks of the Arkansas through the center of the city are expected to save the Union avenue bridge, and the business section of the town, but it is feared that much damage will be done above and below by the high water. All telephone communication with Denver is shut off and no trains are running north from here. A Western Union telegraph wire was opened late tonight.

FLOOD IN THE FOUNTAIN GOT START IN COLORADO SPRINGS

The rains descended and the floods came.

And they beat upon everything in sight from Colorado Springs to several miles south of Fountain, with the result that the storm of yesterday will be remembered as one of the most severe which has ever visited El Paso county.

Several washouts in this county are reported on the Santa Fe and the Rio Grande, traffic between this city and Pueblo being entirely suspended, telegraph and telephone lines are down, and locally much damage has been done to streets in the south and east of the city and to the line of the Rapid Transit.

South of Kellier an entirely new water course, 30 feet deep, was established by the Fountain out Bouille, with the result that the Rio Grande will be compelled to construct an entirely new bridge over the stream.

Operation of the new and the old canal lines of the Colorado Springs & Suburban railway company was interrupted for some time yesterday afternoon, the trouble being due to the heavy rains which tore out the loose gravel and sand on the Tejon street and Nevada avenue hills south of Las Animas street and carried large quantities of them across the tracks. Great gullies were made in the side embankments of the streets at that place, deep channels were made in the roads by the water which overflowed from the ditch-boxes, and the sand was piled on the tracks to a depth of several inches. In many places the level of the road was materially lowered and rendered hazardous to travel. Floodings of the Short Line and Rio Grande bridges were undermined in some degree.

As soon as possible a large force of men was put to work by the street car company to clear away the debris. The first work was done on the Nevada line, where there was not so much on the track and the line was soon opened for travel again. Although the new Tejon street line was also cleared, no attempt to run it was made last night.

Houses on the bottoms in the vicinity of Las Vegas street suffered severely from the accumulation of water, the residence of Mr. Schmidt at 1104 South Nevada avenue at one time having about two feet of water in the back yard, and much costly filling which Mr. Schmidt had done being washed out. There is no ditch box on the west side of Nevada avenue south of the bridge and the water having full sweep, took the easy grade to the bottoms and surrounded several cottages which are located on Las Vegas street.

In the 1000 block two miniature lakes were formed, one on each side of Tejon street, each being quite deep. Here bullfrogs held full sway last night and filled the night for blocks around with their harsh croakings.

Eight streets and those of the county bridge north of the city, were undermined and then torn out. The water was several hours amid the noisy waves. Several small houses and tents were carried off. The three large steel railroad bridges of the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Colorado Southern were formed, one on each side of the river above the mouth of the Fountain, were torn out and no trains will be able to cross for some time. The approaches to the two city bridges on Fourth and

TENT DWELLERS THREATENED IN STORM-SWEPT FOUNTAIN VALLEY

By Associated Press.

Pueblo, May 26.—Great damage was done here tonight by the flood in the Fountain river which came down from the north in a roaring breast of water, tearing loose everything in its way. At Buttes station on the Rio Grande road the section house and other property were destroyed. From there to the city not much of value could be reached by the wave and ample warning had been sent ahead. But a number of tent dwellers disregarded it and had a narrow escape. Two women were up in a tree several hours amid the noisy waves. Several small houses and tents were carried off. The three large steel railroad bridges of the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Colorado Southern were formed, one on each side of the river above the mouth of the Fountain, were torn out and no trains will be able to cross for some time. The approaches to the two city bridges on Fourth and

THE RAILROADS SUFFER BADLY

Undoubtedly the greatest damage by the flood was suffered by the railroad companies, hundreds of feet of track being washed out, traffic being cut off, bridges and even buildings being washed away by the raging waters, which increased in fury as the rains approached the proportions of a cloud-burst.

About a quarter of a mile below Kellier the Rio Grande tracks were swept away like leaves. No. 41, which was expected to leave Pueblo at 10 o'clock last night, was stopped by the flood. The Rock Island suffered no damage save some inconvenience from the fact that two of their trains were left on the south side of the washouts and it is necessary to make trains do extra service. No. 41, which arrived from the east on time last night at 8:30, was run upon the "X" and left for the east again on No. 6 time at 8:40. This will be done in all cases until the equipment can be got through from Pueblo. Since midnight, trains have been coming in from Denver and the same course will be pursued as has been by the Rock Island, trains being turned in this city and sent back to Denver, the schedule being maintained as far as possible.

TELEGRAPH COS. REACHED PUEBLO VIA KANSAS CITY.

Telegraph and telephone lines suffered from yesterday's severe storm, and when the quelling waves were washed away the wires also went down.

Messages were sent to Pueblo both by the Western Union and by the Postal Telegraph, via Kansas City, while each company immediately sent linemen to make repairs. The Postal people were fortunate in having a large force of men working on the new line which is being strung from Colorado Springs to Denver, and these men were at once dispatched to the scene of destruction while another gang worked on the Pueblo end of the system. It is expected that wires will be in working order today.

A bad washout also occurred on the Santa Fe, the trouble coming between Skinner and Fountain, where a small bridge and several hundred feet of track were carried off by torrents of water. Construction crews were dis-

Bronchitis

"I have kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my house for a great many years. It is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."

J. C. Williams, Attica, N. Y.

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Use it also for bronchitis, consumption, hard colds, and for coughs of all kinds.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do so. If he tells you not to take it, then don't. We are willing to take it with him. We are willing to take it with him. We are willing to take it with him.

are in favor of peace will throw up the sponge so long as a decent minority is desirous of continuing the struggle, and all these dissonant elements must be taken into account before it is possible to give any sort of predictions as to the issue of the present negotiations.

Forty-six Boers, with their wagons and cattle, surrendered at Balmoral, Transvaal, yesterday.

SUDDEN DEATH OF LORD PAUNCEFOTE.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 24.—Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy this morning at 5:35 o'clock.

The improvement which had been noted in his condition during the past week received a sudden check about 8 o'clock last evening when it was noticed that he was experiencing difficulty in breathing. Dr. Jung, his physician, was immediately sent for, and he decided upon a consultation with a local physician, in the meantime telegraphing for Dr. Osler of Baltimore. In his stead came Dr. Thayer of Johns Hopkins university, arriving about 2 o'clock this morning. The patient's pulse was still good and when Dr. Thayer left the embassy at 3 o'clock for Baltimore the ambassador was resting so comfortably that a cablegram was sent to his son-in-law, Mr. Bromley, in London, that there was no immediate danger.

Soon after 3 o'clock a distinct weakness of the heart developed and his pulse began to collapse. He died so peacefully that it surprised even his physician, who felt that the asthmatic affection would prove troublesome when the end came.

At the bedside when the distinguished diplomat passed away were Mrs. Pauncefote, the Hon. Maude Pauncefote, Miss Sybil and Miss Audrey, Dr. Jung and a Mr. Radford, one of the clerks attached to the embassy. As soon as it became generally known that Lord Pauncefote was dead, flags were half-masted over the different embassies and legations. At the Arlington hotel, where the visiting Frenchmen who have come to witness the Rochambeau statue, unveiling are stopping, the French flag was placed at half-mast.

The news of Lord Pauncefote's death brought Secretary of State Hay to the White house shortly after 8 o'clock, and he spent some time with the president considering what action should be taken by this government.

After the conference it was announced that the president would call at the British embassy immediately after the unveiling ceremonies to offer his personal condolences and ascertain the wishes of Lord Pauncefote's family in regard to further plans. The president also sent a letter of condolence to Lady Pauncefote.

Immediately after the unveiling ceremonies the flag on the White house was placed at half-mast.

The office of dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington now devolves upon Dr. von Holleben, the German ambassador, and upon him will fall the duty of directing the diplomatic body's action on this occasion. The entire diplomatic corps will attend the funeral in a body.

The late Lord Pauncefote will have a state funeral.

Mr. Raikes, the secretary and charge of the British embassy, called upon Assistant Secretary Hill to advise with him respecting the funeral arrangements, and finally these were entrusted to Mr. Hill in their official features. A tentative arrangement has been made which must be approved by Lady Pauncefote before being put into execution. In brief, this provides that the remains of the late ambassador shall be taken from the embassy at 11:45 o'clock next Wednesday to St. John's Episcopal church, where his worshipful body is to be temporarily deposited in a receiving vault at Rock Creek cemetery. A military escort will be provided by the war department to attend the funeral, which will be of a state character.

A large number of messages of condolence from all over the world were received at the embassy today, but they were not made public.

PARIS IN MOURNING.

Paris, May 25.—In accordance with the expressed wish of President Loubet and account of the mourning for the late Martiniere victims, Paris will not be decorated in honor of the president's return from his visit to the czar of Russia.

TRINIDAD OFFERS HOMES.

By Associated Press.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, B. W. L., Saturday, May 24.—The Quebec line steamship Madiana arrived here today.

Passengers by the vessel report that the government of the British island of Trinidad is prepared to settle refugees from Martinique on her own lands on modern terms.

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By Associated Press.

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VERA SIMS.

MISS LAWSON, killed at Jonesboro.

One person, unknown, at Pacolet.

Injured: Maxey Sims, broken fingers; Lee Sims, internally injured; William Mabrey, fractured shoulder.

LA SOUFRIERE CONTINUES TO TERRORIZE INHABITANTS OF ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT.

By Associated Press.

Kingstown, St. Vincent, B. W. L., Saturday, May 24.—Another eruption of the night of Sunday, May 18, caused a greater fall of ashes and stones and more consternation at Chateau Belair, Island of St. Vincent, than the result from the eruption of May 7. Shortly after the appearance of a cloud May 18, which was belched from the mountain, Egyptian darkness enveloped the village of Chateau Belair. The inhabitants rent the air with shrieks and groined against the banks of the road leading to Cumberland in their efforts to flee from the threatened danger, but the exodus from Chateau Belair continued all night.

Detonations and smoke still lava from the volcano continuing the next day, May 19, and the people still tried to leave Chateau Belair for Kingstown and other towns. A heavy rainfall occurred at Chateau Belair the 19th, the first in the district for two months and the streets and shops were flooded. After the 19th, some 30 of the inhabitants returned to Chateau Belair, but they were still apprehensive.

Kingstown is longed for rain. The heavy deluge here are unprecedented. There is no hope for the resuscitation of the canal country for years to come. The canal that supplied water to that country for domestic or manufacturing purposes has dried up, and the district is desolated. The government is treating for the purchase of an estate upon which to settle the refugees and carpenter are employed in erecting houses at safe locations to replace the destroyed ones in Kingstown.

The cloud that issued from the crater Sunday night was visible to the inhabitants of the neighboring island of St. Lucia and lightning were seen on the morning of the 19th, and those were accompanied by slight volcanic rumblings.

The number of new craters in the disturbed district cannot be ascertained as ascertaining the mountain is impossible, but there are apparently four active craters there. Rumbling sounds are heard and vapor is still issuing from different portions of the mountain and the lava is flowing. Mount Enham shows no distinct signs of activity.

The United States steamer Dixie arrived here yesterday with 900,000 rations and clothing, medicine and supplies for the island and the exodus of refugees here and the island of St. Lucia has caused delay in some transmission of messages.

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REFUGEES ON TRINIDAD.

By Associated Press.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, B. W. L., May 25.—Four hundred more refugees from the island of Martinique have arrived here on board the French steamer Madiana and they are all in urgent need of relief. These refugees report that the majority of Martinique property owners are either dead or have left the island. Robberies have been committed and the exodus of refugees distributed, the laborers of Port de France are refusing to work.

MARTINIQUE SURVIVORS.

By Associated Press.

St. Vincent, May 25.—The French line steamer France arrived here today. She is the first steamer to reach France from Martinique since the catastrophe. The France was boarded by many relatives and friends of the survivors who were on board, and there were many touching scenes. The narratives of the survivors, however, added nothing to what is already known.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Associated Press.

Paris, May 25.—In his official report to the French government on the late disaster, Governor Lhuere, of Martinique, estimates the dead at 80,000.

Port de France, Island of Martinique, Saturday, May 25.—Mont Pelee was comparatively quiet yesterday (Friday). Today the volcano belched forth a torrent of lava and mud, which rushed down the northern slope of the mountain and swept away what was left of the town of Basse Pointe. New fissures have opened in the side of the mountain.

PORTUGUESE SYMPATHY.

By Associated Press.

Curious phenomena have been observed at Pedras, near Oporto, which are supposed to be connected with the volcanic eruptions in the West Indies. Fissures in the earth there emitted fire and smoke and simultaneously there came a tornado.

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and bruised; Mrs. Mabrey, bruised. Two children of Mrs. Mabrey, slightly injured. Two storms, one from the north and another from the southwest met near here with terrific force. The storm was preceded by a heavy rain. One wing of the tornado passed along Main street and blew in several store fronts, doing much damage to stocks.

Knitting Mill hill, south of the town caught the full force of the tornado which blew down the school houses and two residences there, converting them literally into kindling wood. The occupants ran from one of the houses before it went to pieces and took refuge in another nearby, but the house was also crushed to splinters. In this house Sallie Hart, Annie Lawson were instantly killed. Mrs. Maxey Sims died in an hour, and her little daughter, Vera, died soon after. Maxey Sims escaped with her arms flung. Lee Sims received several cuts on the head from falling timbers and was internally injured. Mr. Mabrey sustained a fractured shoulder and his leg was badly burned by a stove falling on him. He was also internally injured and may die. Mrs. Lee Sims received a bad but not fatal cut on the head. Mrs. Mabrey and her two other children escaped with slight injuries.

It took some time to get the victims from the debris. Every physician in town was called and they were assisted by the citizens in relieving the sufferers as much as possible.

Jonesville reports that the storm wrought much damage there, and that a Miss Lawson was killed.

Pacolet also reports one killed and several injured.

The property damage in Union is \$50,000.

COMPLETELY COVERED WITH LAVA.

By Associated Press.

London, May 25.—The Morning Post this morning publishes a dispatch from St. Vincent dated May 24, which says that St. Pierre is now completely covered with lava and that it will be dangerous to approach the place until the covering hardens. Ash showers and detonations continue, says the dispatch.

Port de France, according to the Post's correspondent, is safe, but the people are apprehensive lest the lightning flashes shall fire the hundreds of barrels of powder stored in the forts. The inhabitants are fleeing. Two hundred of them arrived here yesterday and 17,000 are in the island of Guadeloupe. Most of them are destitute.

CORBETT GOT THE DECISION.

Denver, May 25.—William H. Rothwell, better known to the sporting world as "Young Corbett," gained the decision over Kid Broad of Cleveland, O., at the end of a fast and furious fight, in the ninth round had Corbett strong, and the Denver lad came back strong and finished the round fresh. At no time was there any time lost, both men fought as champions, and the fighting whenever necessary.

The fight tonight is the third time this pair have met.

The contest was for half the gross receipts. "Reddy" Gallagher refereed the battle. Following is a summary of the fight by rounds:

OFFICIAL REPORT ON ST. VINCENT DESTRUCTION.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 25.—Adjutant-General Corbin has received the following cablegram from Captain J. Gallagher, commissary department, dated St. Vincent, May 24:

Area of devastation St. Vincent about 12 square miles in northern extremity; population of this area was 8,000, of which 1,600 lost their lives; remainder escaped by flight to Kingstown and other places. No such overwhelming catastrophe as at St. Pierre, yet many people to be sustained by public because many escaped. Outside of area devastated no great damage done but people very apprehensive. This condition will not abate until Maxuana is satisfied with the results. Second eruption occurred 18th but no additional damage done. Supplies of all kinds from Dixie most gratefully received and will, with what on hand, provide for present population for three weeks. Lumber for rebuilding is needed. Nothing known of any disturbance outside of St. Vincent and Martinique. Now that emergency has been met, would advise sending supplies gradually and only after inquiry as to actual needs, as a great number of the people are without more embarrassing than beneficial. Stores on Dixie well selected.

Secretary Moody also received the following cablegram from Captain Berry of the Dixie, dated St. Lucia, May 25:

Remains of the late ambassador at Kingstown, where most needed. Provisions now on hand for several months. Lumber for houses needed. Volcano active. No additional damage. Care of the fugees and injured, approximately \$8,000. No other news from St. Vincent.

A telegram was received announcing the departure of the Potomac from St. Lucia today, bound for San Juan, P. R.

O'BRIEN'S TESTIMONY IS DISCREDITED.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 26.—Captain McDonald, formerly of the Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry, one of the officers concerned in Corporal O'Brien's testimony, was today completely discredited by the committee of the senate today. He denied all of the allegations made by O'Brien and said O'Brien was on duty elsewhere at the time he claims to have been St. Vincent. He also denied the statement made by O'Brien that he, O'Brien, and a number of other officers misbehaved themselves at a native dance. He showed that at the time alleged Major Cook, one of the officers named, and himself were on duty elsewhere.

The shooting of heaters of flags of truce and the burning of a woman and child by his command was another story by O'Brien that he denied.

Captain McDonald said O'Brien was a troublesome soldier from the first. Captain McDonald, who is from Charlestown, Mass., said he had no doubt that he was the Captain Frederick McDonald referred to in Corporal O'Brien's testimony. He admitted having seen the water cure administered at Igaras, but asserted that O'Brien was at San Juan, 30 miles away, at the time. Witness said he went to the Philippines in 1899, and had been there 18 or 20 months.

Senator Lodge—Do you know anything of the violation of the person of a Spanish woman by American officers, as testified to by O'Brien?

Witness—No. No such circumstances as that ever occurred at that time or any other from the beginning to the end of my stay in the Philippines, and I have never known of a Spanish woman or any other woman being violated by any of our troops.

The witness went on to say that he supposed the woman that O'Brien had in mind in this connection was the wife of a son of the mayor of Igaras. A brood of a woman's husband, he said, had been made a prisoner for life by Montour's band of ladrones, and the body of the husband's father, when he died, had been dragged about the streets and had given him information. This woman, he said, had given him information concerning the movement of the insurgents. But the witness added this woman had never been maltreated by the Americans.

Regarding O'Brien's statement that

McDonald and other officers had demeaned themselves disgracefully at native dances at San Juan, Captain McDonald said:

"That statement is a deliberate lie from beginning to end. Major Cook, whose name is given as that of one of the officers present on that occasion, was on duty at the town of Jara, miles distant at the time the dance in question had occurred, and I was on duty at Miguon."

Captain McDonald also flatly contradicted O'Brien's statement to the effect that he or any other officers of the company had withdrawn from the troops from beginning to end. The witness testified that he called attention to the fact that the captain of the company never handled the fund for the purchase of supplies needed by his command. He said that it was no true that the bread received for the company had been sold.

"The soldiers," he said, "had bread every day in the week that we could bake it."

He also stated that the insurance agents had put a price on his head because of his cruelty, Captain McDonald said he never had heard of that fact, it was a fact.

Witness—If I had shot any of the men of the American army, as I would have done, I would have been shot myself. I was alone among the natives at all times. He said that he never had struck a prisoner over the head with a revolver, as O'Brien had charged. He said, "a prisoner had not done a thing, I should have shot him instead of striking him."

Speaking of the treatment of prisoners by the Americans, Captain McDonald said it was like the treatment of a child by his father.

The witness also testified concerning the capture of the baron of Lugo, in connection with which O'Brien had been charged by the entire command, that the old man, two of them bearing a flag of truce, had been shot dead by a woman and two children and had been burned to death. He denied all the statements detailing these supposed circumstances, but said it was true that the baron had been captured and killed. He said that he was a stockade, a prisoner of ladrones, set on a hill and ordered inaccessible while the Spaniards controlled the country. When his troops approached the natives fired first, but the place was taken. The American soldiers then fired and the town was after giving ample notice of their intentions, had set fire to the place, any persons were burned to death, never had heard of the fact. Nor had he ever heard of any orders being given for the place to take no prisoners.

MONT PELEE HAS NO VICTIMS REMAINING.

By Associated Press.

Castries, Sunday, May 25.—St. Pierre, Martinique, is no longer of interest except to the scientists. Mont Pelee is still active, but all within its range are dead or have fled. Port de France is quieter, after the large exodus of its inhabitants to neighboring colonies. The Martinique sufferers have scant food for the present.

The St. Vincent volcano, the St. Vincent, is less active. The total loss of life as a result of its eruption finally placed at 1,700, about the original estimate. The wounded and burned number 600. Many of the in hospital cannot recover. More than 4,000 persons are destitute. They are receiving adequate relief. The worst damage done in St. Vincent is principally to the plantations. Many of the sugar works may be restored. Sugar hogsheads are being dug up of the lava and ash heaps.

The lava stream passed past Georgetown, which, with Chateau Belair, was uninjured.

SHOOTING AT ALTMAN.

Special to the Gazette.

Altman, May 26.—President W. Davis of the Altman Miners' union this afternoon after a quarrel with Jack Burke, a miner of this town, drew a revolver and shot Burke in the right side. The wound is not of a serious nature, and Burke will recover. He appears dead on Sunday night. But was attempting to go to his room in the Altman hotel, but was unable to do so, owing to the noise of an adjoining room. This afternoon at dinner, Burke upbraided Davis and the noise made on Sunday afternoon and it is stated that Davis apologized and that Burke made a motion as if he drew a revolver, and that Davis drew his revolver and shot. The bullet struck Burke in the right side and ranged across the back. The wound is about one inch. Dr. Squires came to town from Cap Creek and placed Davis under arrest and tonight he is in the county jail.



R. T. Frazier

Maker of the Famous Pueblo Saddle Handmade Harness a Specialty.

Prices right. Catalogue FREE.

Send for Saddle Catalogue No. 4 and for Harness Catalogue No. 5.

Pueblo, Colorado.

ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

LOCAL

(Friday, May 23, 1932.)
"Justice Before Charity," opinions of a prominent Colorado Springs woman on the rights of labor. See page 1.
The great Book carnival opened today at Temple theater, matinee from 3 to 6 p. m., and evening from 8 to 12.
Corrected list of entries for the June race meet at Roswell park is published on the sporting page today.

Judge Seeds opened the criminal division of the district court yesterday and good amount of work was done through with.

Colorado College Scientific society meets in the observatory at 4:15 today.
Mansfield tickets were practically sold out in an hour after window yesterday morning; gate seats will be placed on sale this morning at \$1 each.

Bellamy Storer, United States minister to Spain, who has been spending several weeks in the city, has given \$2,000 to the Clocktower sanitarium.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert McClurg and Miss Leah Ehrlich of this city, were on a steamer which nearly foundered between Los Angeles and Catalina, island last Saturday.

A party of Mystic Shriners from Buffalo were here.

On account of the hydrophobia scare, west side dogs have been ordered muzzled or confined for the next 30 days.

Star agents of New York Life Insurance company will convene in this city June 3-5. Citizens are urged to make the new water ordinance but there was such strong opposition to the meter section that it is likely to be amended in the near future.

Jury in U. S. court in Denver in case of John B. Hoppin, charged with counterfeiting in this city, failed to agree, and was discharged.

City council has declared that cemetery improvements must not be longer delayed by opposition of county commissioners.

Henry W. Scott, the New York lawyer, has just purchased for a wealthy syndicate of eastern men a lot of mineral hill property and all except a small fraction of the stock of the Titanio G. M. Co.

Saturday, May 24, 1932.
Play for Midsummer Holiday cup at Roswell park will begin this afternoon; power boat tournament will be played at the same time.

Charles E. Brown has purchased about 400 lots in East Colorado City.

W. M. C. A. directors have decided on a modified buffet bric to be used in the new buildings.

First service in the new Methodist church will be held in the Sunday school room tomorrow morning; the rest of the building will not be ready for use for some time.

Last intercollegiate baseball game of the season at Washburn field at 3 o'clock this afternoon between Colorado college and the State university.

It is reported that lack of rain in the lower part of El Paso county makes the situation down there very grave for ranchmen and cattlemen.

Young Corbett won the decision over Kid Broad in a prize fight at Denver for the featherweight championship of the world; Colorado won the prize.

Book carnival was an unqualified success from every standpoint.

(Sunday, May 25, 1932.)
Change of time in postoffice hours will occur June 1.

Plans for the celebration of Memorial day have been completed and are given in full on page 5.

The "Trip Around the World," recently given, netted the Christian Endeavor union about \$200.

There will be a 10-minute schedule on the new canon line today.

Work will be started before the end of the week on the construction of the institute street railway extension.

Stark's orchestra will furnish the music at Broadmoor casino this summer.

Building Inspector Coray will superintend the construction of the new city hall.

Deputy Game Warden Bush was again in the city yesterday and seized several specimens said to belong to a Utah man.

Colorado City threatens litigation if the new water ordinance is passed.

(Monday, May 26.)
First Methodist church services yesterday in the new edifice at the corner of Boulder street and Nevada avenue.

Chairman Francis Capell of the public grounds and buildings committee, replying to a communication in yesterday's Gazette, says the trees in North Cheyenne canyon have been protected from caterpillars.

First Colorado strawberries of the season were brought to market Saturday.

Work of construction has been started on the new street railway spur which is to connect the new Cheyenne canyon line with the present line running through the Broadmoor residence district.

Memorial services at the First Baptist church last evening filled the edifice to its utmost capacity; Dr. Brailin's sermon was a plea for peace and understanding between the north and south.

(Tuesday, May 27.)
Fireman Frank Baker, of Colorado City, received a broken ankle in an accident on the Midland Terminal at Cripple Creek yesterday.

Debate between representatives of the high school of Lincoln, Nebraska, and Cripple Creek academy at Perkins hall at 8 o'clock tonight; no charge for admission.

Miss Helen Thompson, a graduate of the Colorado Springs high school in 1905, has been appointed sanitary inspector in the Orange, N. J.

Cloudbursts between here and Pueblo caused large damage yesterday and for a time interrupted all communication.

Speculators in Mansfield seats lost money last night.

The Garden ranch has been sold to General Palmer for \$35,000.

Of the four slot machines charged with being gambling devices there were convicted and one acquitted in the district court yesterday.

Diploma of award given the Colorado college exhibit of minerals at the world's fair in Paris has been forwarded and placed in the hands of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Elks will play ball at Washburn field this afternoon.

Fire at the gasoline tanks of the Santa Fe caused considerable excitement and great danger for a time last evening.

Good work by the department prevented serious damage.

Concert by the High School chorus will occur Wednesday night instead of Thursday.

New street railway line in Cheyenne has been put into regular permanent service.

It is proposed to locate in the vicinity of Colorado Springs a \$500,000 plant for the manufacture of smokeless giant powder. The plant will arrive this morning at 10:30.

John McCarvel, a new oiler at the Portland plant, met with an accident yesterday which may result in the loss of his left arm.

Colorado & Southern plans to do away with the smoke nuisance by use of oil for fuel.

(Wednesday, May 28, 1932.)
Millionaires returned yesterday from trip over the circuit and will play Peoria here today if the weather permits.

Manager Nye talks of the baseball trip. Good impression made by the team when away from home.

Fifteen minute service is in effect on new Canon line and 30 minute service on Broadmoor.

High school chorus concert occurs this evening at High school auditorium.

Three divorce cases occupied attention of the county court yesterday.

Lincoln high school debaters won from Hesperian society of Cripple Creek academy last night.

Moreland case, in which defendant is charged with sale of mortgaged property, is on trial in district court.

(Friday, May 23, 1932.)
"If the President is Sincere," a comment on the high school political situation in the state. See page 1.

Syndicate represented by Bennett & Myers has purchased four lots on Grant avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Denver, upon which a fine apartment house will be erected.

State board of equalization assessed the Pullman Palace Car company, Wells Fargo, Pacific and United States Express companies yesterday; the total valuation of these companies is placed at about one-fourth last year's figures.

Denver Iron & Steel Co.'s plant was damaged to the extent of about \$2,000 yesterday morning.

Salvation Army and Denver police disagree over a "red light crusade" proposed by the former.

Saturday, May 24, 1932.
District Judge Cunningham decided in favor of the Crane city council at Cripple Creek; notice of appeal to the supreme court was given.

Dr. J. C. Sedell, at one time probably the most prominent physician in Denver, became suddenly insane yesterday.

St. Mark's Episcopal church of Denver is making preparations to establish a summer home for its members in Platte county.

Bakers strike in Denver has been declared off.

Colorado Martineau relief fund amounts to \$14,125.

Captain Jack Sumner of Grand Junction, who led the oldest and best known scouts of western Colorado, was seriously stabbed at Green River, Utah; particulars remain unknown.

(Sunday, May 25, 1932.)
Judge Lindsey of the county court at Pueblo has ordered the city of Pueblo to pay the fire and police board because of existing crime among children, caused by non-enforcement of law.

Quarterly report of Game Commissioner Harris shows that during the past three months he has secured and sold \$2,442 worth of game unlawfully killed.

A coal war in Denver has reduced the price for the best grade to \$3 per ton.

Decision of state supreme court in the Cripple Creek case will also affect the Colorado and Trinidad, where similar contests exist.

Elks in Pueblo will give a "Roman Carnival exposition" June 18 to 21, which, as usual, will be the biggest ever.

Bids for improvements at the Soldiers' and Sailors' home at Monte Vista will be opened Tuesday; estimated cost of proposed improvements is \$10,000.

(Monday, May 26.)
Cripple Creek Cricket club has decided to challenge the clubs in Denver and Colorado Springs.

Victor Elks are planning to make their carnival June 9-15, the biggest thing of the kind ever known in the district.

Three labor conventions, the Western Labor union, the Western Federation of Miners and the National Association of Restaurant and Hotel Employees, will meet in joint session in Denver today; the object is the adoption of socialism by the labor unions.

A considerable quantity of fire brick manufactured at Canon City, is being shipped to Arizona.

William J. Magill, convicted of murder, has escaped from the Canon City penitentiary.

Ruce meet at Trinidad begins Tuesday; list of entries is the largest ever known there.

Canon City and Grand Junction have begun shipments of strawberries.

Two Denver boys have been arrested in Kansas City and according to the police confessed to robbing a Kansas City residence of jewelry.

Police officers were called on to suppress a small sized riot following a Sunday baseball game at Florence.

(Tuesday, May 27.)
"Information About Colorado," See page 10.

Cripple Creek Fourth of July committee has plans for big celebration well in hand.

Cloudburst at Skagway damaged the plant of the Pike's Peak Power company.

W. F. Davis, president of the Altman Miners union, in a quarrel with Jack Burke, shot Burke; Davis pleaded self defense; the wound is not dangerous.

All building unions of the storm have united with the woodworkers who are striking for an eight-hour day.

Flood in the Fountain creek washed out big bridges and did much other damage in Pueblo early last evening.

August V. Davis was the principal speaker at a mass meeting of organized labor in Denver; he advocated political action through affiliation with the Socialists.

Young Corbett and Abe Attell have signed articles to fight in Denver, June 6.

(Wednesday, May 28, 1932.)
J. A. Merriam, a pioneer of Custer county, died at Westcliffe, aged 78. He had been in the county for many years.

Mayor Wright has taken active steps to bring a settlement of the building trades strike. At a conference with leading men of Denver it was decided to place the matter in hands of arbitration committee of the chamber of commerce.

Labor organizations in session in Denver seemed to favor the teachings of Socialism.

President Edward Boyce of the Western Federation of Miners, in his annual report, spoke very strongly against trusts.

The fire and police board of Denver has ordered Chief Armstrong to close every winery in the city and to prevent women visiting saloons.

The state board of equalization again placed valuations on some of the railroad reducing valuations 50 per cent. to 65 per cent. They claim these figures will not be changed.

Another information was filed in the district court in Teller county against attorney John M. Glover for libel.

Cripple Creek school board reduced some salaries for next year.

Exercise incident to closing of schools of the Cripple Creek district began today.

Damage to the Pike's Peak Power company at Skagway was quickly repaired.

Rain and snow fell in Cripple Creek district yesterday and last night.

Pueblo people were disappointed at not seeing Mansfield, whose engagement was called off at the last moment.

The United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, at Denver, tabled

two reports, one favoring, the other opposing socialism.

WASHINGTON

(Friday, May 23, 1932.)
A state dinner was given at the White house last night by President and Mrs. Hoover in honor of the distinguished visitors from France, who are in this country in connection with the Rochambeau statue ceremonies.

A notable contribution to the discussion of the Philippine question was made in the senate yesterday by Mr. Hoar, his object of expressing his well-known views being both interesting and impressive; at the close of Senator Hoar's speech Mr. Teller reviewed the action of congress relative to Cuba.

House resumed discussion of immigration bill and adopted amendment requiring educational test.

House disagreed to amendments of the senate to the omnibus public building bill and it was sent to conference.

The committee of Ambassador Pauncefote was reported to be but slightly improved yesterday, and he continues very weak.

Saturday, May 24, 1932.
House debated the day to private pension bills and few other minor measures, Ambassador Pauncefote was resting comfortably yesterday.

The president has revoked executive order of August 28, 1901, by which General Miles was given authority to assume the duties of secretary of war in absence of the secretary and assistant secretary.

Senate committee on the Philippines has made public a letter from Miss Clemencia Lopez, sister of Sixto Lopez, appealing for the freedom of three of her brothers.

Senator Teller offered an amendment to the Philippine government bill fixing the number of acres of public land in the Philippines that one person may enter at 40 acres instead of 100, as fixed by the bill.

(Monday, May 26.)
From present indications the senate will devote another full week if not a longer time to consideration of the Philippine bill.

Opposition to the Cuban reciprocity bill is beginning to count on adjournment of congress before Cuban legislation is reached in the senate.

Debate on the immigration bill will be resumed in the house this week; the anti-anarchy bill and subsidiary colnage bill are also likely to be considered.

With the exception of a few details, the arrangements for the funeral service over the remains of Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, are now complete.

(Tuesday, May 27.)
President Roosevelt will sign Indian appropriation bill but will insist upon repeal of provision which gives certain exclusive privileges in the Utah reservation in Utah to the Florence Mining company.

The president has nominated Robert S. Porter, of Illinois, to be ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

It is stated on authority that Generals Fox, Leonard and Wood have been formally invited by Emperor William to attend, as his personal guests, the German military maneuvers next fall. The three generals will accept.

(Wednesday, May 28, 1932.)
Senator Patterson spoke in opposition to the land ownership clause of the Philippines bill.

Senate committee on elections opposes the house resolution to elect senators by popular vote.

In the senate the resolution by Mr. Hoar was adopted requesting the president to inform that body whether Filipinos not under arrest might come to the United States and state their views and wishes concerning their country.

The question of the sale of beer in immigrant stations was discussed in the house.

The bill to amend the District of Columbia code passed the house yesterday.

The president has signed the Indian appropriation bill and the omnibus claims bill.

The Republican members of the committee on relations with Cuba held a meeting at which they reached no definite agreement. Members say they believe an agreement will be reached before the end of the week.

Senate committee on naval affairs will report in favor of retirement of Richmond P. Hobson.

SPORTS

(Sunday, May 25, 1932.)
Harvard won in the dual track meet, scoring 54 to Yale's 42.

University of California defeated Princeton in dual meet held at Princeton; only first place was won by Princeton.

Brooklyn handicap was won by Reina in 2:07; a graphic story of the great race is given on today's sporting page.

Colorado Springs defeated Omaha at Omaha yesterday.

Cornell defeated Pennsylvania in dual track meet yesterday.

Colorado Springs Western league baseball team returns Tuesday and plays Peoria Wednesday at Boulevard park.

GENERAL

(Friday, May 23, 1932.)
Mob at Lansing, Texas, burned a negro yesterday, the attendant scenes being of exceptionally revolting and fiendish cruelty.

Negro in Missouri was saved from lynching by failure of his victim to identify him.

Retail coal dealers in New York have advanced the price of anthracite to \$3.50 and bituminous to \$4.50 on account of the strike.

Alleged statistics given at a W. C. T. U. convention stated that of 800 defendants of a woman of criminal tendencies who died in 1877, 700 were criminals and the family cost the nation \$3,000,000 for trials and executions.

Work is being pushed on the Santa Fe cut in Oklahoma from Ripley to Pampa Valley.

Juan Rodriguez is dead at Laredo, Texas, aged 104; he was a veteran in Hidalgo's revolution in 1833.

A great sensation has been caused in Boston, according to the London correspondent of the New York Herald, by the news that a fishmonger named O'Rourke, has inherited a fortune estimated at \$20,000,000 from Page O'Rourke, said to have died in Chicago in 1883.

Burking miners at Tamaqua, Pa., marched on the Smith-Meyers washery and forced a promise that work would be suspended until the strike was settled.

United States cruiser Topeka has arrived at Port au Prince, Hayti, to protect American interests.

Kansas Democrats held a state convention at Wichita; resolution was passed for resumption of prohibitory law to another vote of the people; the plan is to nominate half a ticket and allow Populists to nominate the other half.

Commander Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army, has announced that the commander-in-chief, General William Booth, will visit this country in October next.

Saturday, May 24, 1932.
The town of Clover, on the Southern

Railway, in Halifax county Virginia, was almost completely destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$300,000.

The Rev. Dr. J. L. McKee, a professor emeritus of Center college, at Danville, Ky., and one of the best known Presbyterian teachers and preachers in the south, died yesterday from the effects of a carbuncle on the neck. He was 75 years of age.

Present floods in Oklahoma are unprecedented.

Tommy Noonan, whose real name was John Cassidy, is dead from the effects of a blow received from Eddie Dixon of Chicago, in a "boxing" contest at the Lenox Athletic club last night.

Prof. Benton E. James, one of the ablest and best known instructors in northern Pennsylvania, committed suicide in Montrose; temporary insanity caused by ill health is supposed to have been the cause.

The American Machine & Ordnance company of New York city, was incorporated yesterday with a capital of \$10,000,000 to manufacture and deal in guns, ammunition and other ordnance.

The Valdes Copper River and Yukon Railway company, capital, \$2,400,000, was incorporated in Trenton, N. J., yesterday. The company is authorized to build a railroad in Alaska.

Six hundred molders and helpers walked out of the American Foundry company's plant at Granite City, Ill., because they were required to make nine extra transoms and 15 bolsters in a day, instead of eight transoms and 14 bolsters.

Kansas Democrats made nominations for only six of the 14 places to be filled at the November election; W. H. Craudick, mayor of Kansas City, Kansas, was named for governor.

Entire northeast portion of Iowa is half submerged from recent heavy rains and large losses have been sustained.

Mrs. Collis P. Huntington has offered \$25,000 for the treatment of cancer and allied diseases for pathological purposes.

M. K. Turner, for 32 years editor, and one of the publishers of the Columbus Journal, died at his residence in Columbus, Neb., Thursday.

(Sunday, May 25, 1932.)
Dr. William Craig Burke, aged 90 years, died in Cheyenne, Wyo., last night, at the home of his son, Hon. T. F. Burke, U. S. district attorney. He was a graduate of Dartmouth college, class of 1853, and was the oldest living alumnus. He was a member of the church council which tried Henry Ward Beecher.

Corresponding secretary of the Baptist Home Mission society in session at St. Paul, Minn., last night, was Dr. J. H. Monahan, a member of the church council of the same denomination.

United Mine Workers have ordered a general strike of all the miners in Virginia and West Virginia to begin June 1.

High wind in Dodge county, Nebraska, caused great alarm but only minor damage.

Another spirited quarrel has broken out in the ranks of the Stanford university faculty over the head of the department of Latin, has been dismissed.

(Monday, May 26.)
The cholera record in the Philippines to date is as follows: Manila, 1,145 cases and 629 deaths; the provinces, 5,925 cases and 2,774 deaths.

A dispatch from Manila says the reviewing court has expressed its disapproval of the findings of the court martial that tried Major Waller and Lieutenant Day for executing natives on the island of Samar without trial.

By a vote of 43 to 15 the colliery engineers and pump men at a mass meeting in Shamokin, resolved not to go on strike June 2, even if the operators refused to grant an eight-hour work day at the present wage scale.

Session of the American Federation of Zionists in Faneuil hall yesterday was marked by wild scenes of disorder; sensational charges of dishonesty were made against certain New York affiliated societies.

A white murderer was lynched by a mob in Missouri; sheriff and two deputies held the mob at bay for two hours but were finally overpowered by trickery.

New York Tribune says the National Education will make another effort to effect a settlement of the anthracite miners' strike.

Daniel Hill, a wealthy Chicago man, was mysteriously shot and killed in his own room.

Philadelphia was a quiet Sunday in the Pennsylvania strike region.

The court of inquiry being held on board the United States cruiser Chicago to investigate the arrest of certain officers of that cruiser at Venice April 25, continues this morning; the chief of the inquiry is maintaining the proceedings is maintained. Orders have been received from Washington that the findings shall not be divulged until they are passed upon by the United States government.

(Tuesday, May 27.)
Wind and rain storm in Texas, Arkansas, damaged five churches and residences.

Frederick Schick, veteran of the civil war and at one time judge of the court of common pleas at Hartford, Conn., who claimed he was being held prisoner at the detention hospital in Chicago, is a fugitive from the insane asylum at Joliet. His mind became unbalanced in Phoenix, Arizona, about a year ago.

Resignation of Walter Miller, professor of classical philology and secretary of the faculty of Stanford university, has been accepted.

Philadelphia horse show was opened yesterday with large number of exhibitors of national prominence.

Former U. S. Senator McBride, of Oregon, and Mrs. Laura Schmeiderer of the same state, were married in New York last Sunday.

Dr. Edward L. Thurman of St. Louis, has disappeared.

Strike of stock yard teamsters in Chicago cut short the meat supply of small butchers and some of the hotels.

Students of the University of North-western university at Evanston, Ill., were arrested yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct, assault and battery, and resisting the police; the trouble started with the mobbing of a junior who criticized certain athletes.

The commissioners to the Presbyterian

THE ROOT OF YOUR HAIR should look like this, but if you have

DANDRUFF THE GERM destroys and withers it like this.

"Destroy the cause you remove the effect."

No Dandruff, no Falling Hair, no Baldness, if you

KILL THE GERM with NEWBRO'S HERPICOE

For sale by all druggists. Price \$1. 21

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The American Machine & Ordnance company of New York city, was incorporated yesterday with a capital of \$10,000,000 to manufacture and deal in guns, ammunition and other ordnance.

The Valdes Copper River and Yukon Railway company, capital, \$2,400,000, was incorporated in Trenton, N. J., yesterday. The company is authorized to build a railroad in Alaska.

Six hundred molders and helpers walked out of the American Foundry company's plant at Granite City, Ill., because they were required to make nine extra transoms and 15 bolsters in a day, instead of eight transoms and 14 bolsters.

Kansas Democrats made nominations for only six of the 14 places to be filled at the November election; W. H. Craudick, mayor of Kansas City, Kansas, was named for governor.

Entire northeast portion of Iowa is half submerged from recent heavy rains and large losses have been sustained.

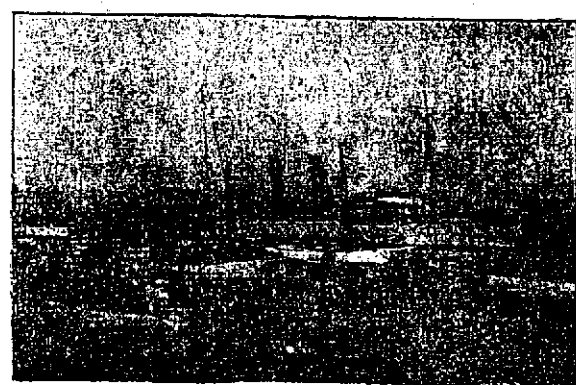
Mrs. Collis P. Huntington has offered \$25,000 for the treatment of cancer and allied diseases for pathological purposes.

M. K. Turner, for 32 years editor, and one of the publishers of the Columbus Journal, died at his residence in Columbus, Neb., Thursday.

DIARY OF A CRUISE IN THE WEST INDIES

V. * * * * * VENEZUELA.

Written for the Gazette by C. V. Barton, With Illustrations From Original Photographs Taken for This Paper.

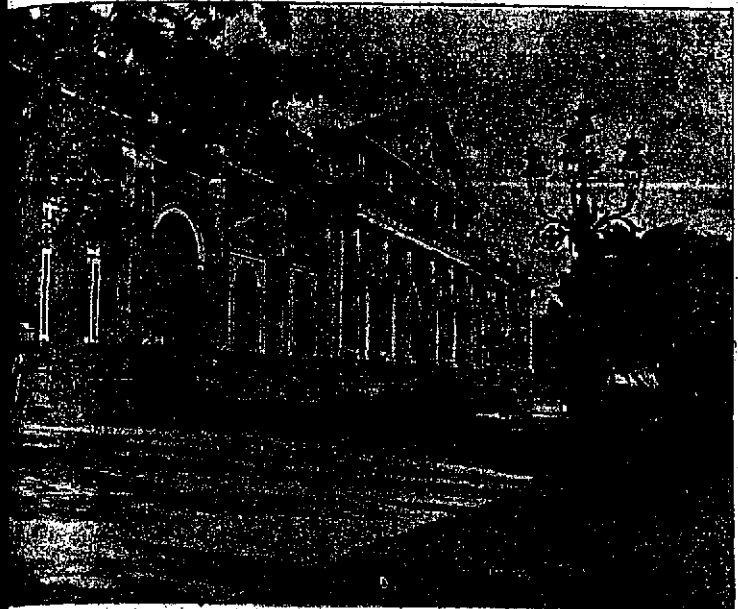


HARBOR OF GUAYRA.



A CARACAS TRAMCAR.

VENEZUELA Land of Earth-
quakes.
Dictators and Insurrections!
Of these I sing!
It is said of Venezuela that
successions follow one another in
a rapid succession that they
are comparable to a "continuous
performance." A real lively one was
performed extensively while we were
here, but we must have slipped in be-
tween the acts, for we saw no evi-
dence of trouble of any kind. In fact,



THE CAPITOL—CARACAS.

its very was carried out to the
harbor, though only 10 days before
arrived, the railroad over which
we traveled several hundred miles
though the country had been com-
pletely tied up.

The voyage from Trinidad to La
Guayra is what might be termed ideal.
The sea is smooth, the day is perfect,
conditions seem to blend to make
a run of 350 miles one of the most
delightful of our cruise.

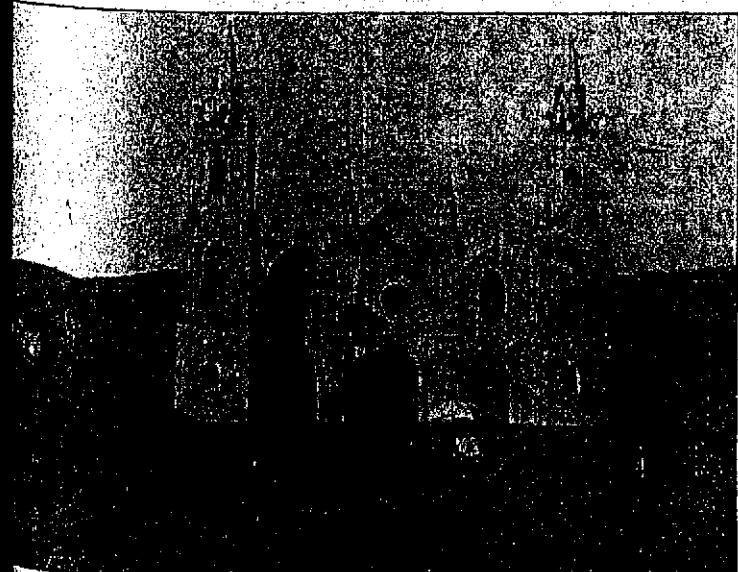
We approach La Guayra shortly
after sunrise. Notwithstanding the
early hour, all hands are on deck to
see the fine scenery along the coast
at this point. Mt. Silla, one of the
range which helps to form the
northern bulwark of the South Ameri-
can continent, rises directly back of
La Guayra to a height of 9,000 feet.
There are a number of other
peaks from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above
the level.

The harbor of La Guayra is not
very large and is formed by a break-
water that has been built a long dis-
tance out into the sea.
Three men-of-war, including one
German, are lying outside and as the
ship itself is comfortably filled with
sipping, the scene is an animated
one. Caracas, the capital of the
country, is of course our Mecca.

As La Guayra is merely a seaport
on which presents little to interest
the tourist, we are not sorry to board
the special train and commence the
cent of the mountain range that
leads the approach to the nation's
capital.

Caracas is situated in a valley 3,000
feet above sea level and directly be-
hind Mt. Silla, which rises back of
La Guayra. The distance in an air
line between the two cities is only
15 miles, but the ascent is so steep
that the railroad is obliged to travel
up the mountain in order to overcome the
mountain barrier. This road was
built by English capital, and was
opened about 10 years ago. Previous
to this, visitors to Caracas were
obliged to traverse a mountain high-
way on mules or ponies, compared
with which traveling on this excel-
lently constructed railroad is indeed
easy. Starting at sea level we begin
ascend at once and are soon en-
joying magnificent views of town,
mountains and sea. As we attain a
higher elevation the panorama be-
comes still more beautiful and the ex-
citations of enthusiasm heard on
every side attest the pleasure and
glorification that are experienced on
this unique railroad ride which de-
serves to rank among the finest scenic
rides in the world.

It is about noon when we reach
Caracas. The two leading hotels of
Caracas are the Gran hotel and the
Hotel Venezuela. You will note
that in this country they leave the "H"
when they spell grand. This is
very thoughtful of them I am sure,
as it needs to employ a little adjective



THE BANDERAS—CARACAS.

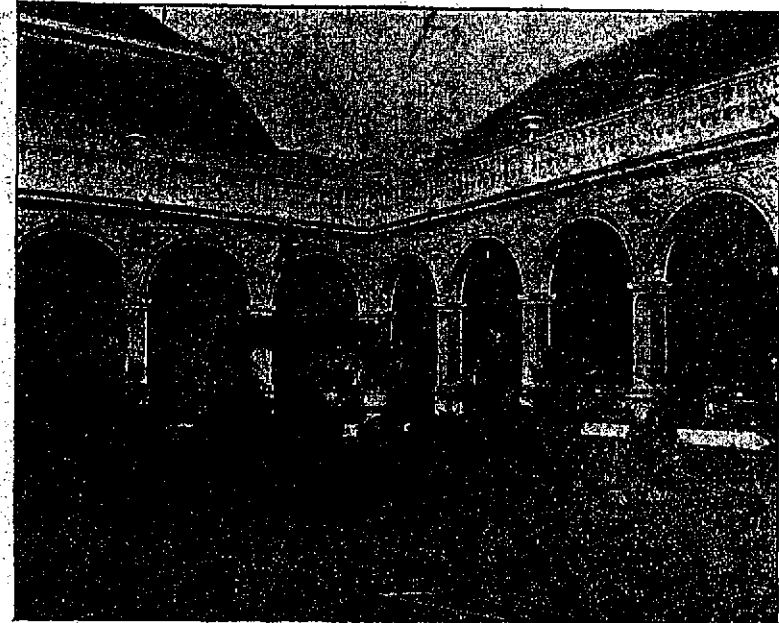
beginning with "a" very frequently
when living in Caracas hotels, and it
is therefore well that the demand for
it is light for other uses.

We were told that the Gran hotel
was the best in Caracas and we pro-
ceeded there with all the speed that
two rather motheaten specimens of
horse flesh can muster. Arriving, we
find mine host somewhat perturbed—
an influx of 50 or 60 guests is an un-
usual occurrence in Caracas, and the
hotel staff is rattled from the bond-



face down to the boots. After clam-
oring for some moments to be shown
to a room, without receiving any en-
couragement, we walk up stairs and
take possession of "cell No. 18." The
rooms are all much alike. They are
built around a court and open upon
a gallery. The one small window looks
out upon the court; and iron bars and
wooden shutters take the place of
glass and window shades.

As the pangs of hunger begin to
assert themselves, we make a hasty
toilet and repair to the dining room.
This we find to be a long, narrow
room down the center of which is a
table, heavily laden with everything
that edibles and elaborately decorated
with huge masses of white tuberoses.



COURT OF "MIRAFLOR."
Residence of President Castro.

We seat ourselves and are just becom-
ing interested in our soup, when a
number of musicians enter the room.
These gravely take up their positions
and in a few moments are ready for
business. Fancy the effect, in a room
none too large, of a brass band of 28
pieces! They commence on one of
Souza's marches and play it as though
their lives depend upon it. Every
repeat is gone through to the bitter
end. At first we are astonished; then
the ludicrousness of the performance
dawns upon us and we fairly shout
with laughter. When we find that
the piece is really nearing its end,
we pass the word along to encore,
and, as the music ceases, a burst of ap-
plause greets the performers. They
look pleased, as much as to say: "Ah!
These Americans know a good thing!
Just wait a moment and we will show
them something." And they do show
us something. Encouraged by our



THE BANDERAS—CARACAS.



GENERAL VIEW OF CARACAS—MT. SILLA ON THE LEFT.

applause, they blow all the harder,
until it becomes simply deafening.
With our sense of hearing assailed by
this fearful din, our sense of smell
overpowered by the heavy odor of the
tuberoses, and our sense of taste par-
alyzed by atrocities cooked in Spanish
style, this first meal in Caracas makes
an impression upon us that we will
never forget. After four pieces have
been played someone makes a com-
plaint and the band is removed to the
court, where it continues to play to
its heart's content and we finish this
memorable meal in comparative peace.

The city of Caracas contains about
72,000 people—including the suburbs,
about 90,000. It is a typical Spanish-
American city, with its plazas, narrow



streets and low buildings. On close
inspection it presents a rather neg-
lected and dilapidated appearance.
Traces of the severe earthquake of
three years ago are still visible, while
the condition of the streets and public
buildings indicates a lack of funds
for public works.

Seen from a distance, the city is
very attractive, and a view that we
obtain from a hill near by is exquisite.
This view embraces nearly the entire
Caracas valley, including the city with
its white walls and its red-tiled roofs,
its green plazas and its stately royal
palace.

The most notable building of
Caracas is the capitol, which occupies
an entire square, or an area of over
two acres. It contains the halls where
both chambers of the national con-
gress assemble and numerous court
rooms and offices. Connected with
this building is the Federal palace,
having an elliptical hall which is
unique in design. This hall is de-
voted to public receptions. It con-
tains portraits of the presidents of
the republic commencing with Bol-
ivar and ending with Castro, the present
incumbent.

The dome over this hall, also ellip-
tical in shape, contains a beautiful
fresco of the battle of Carabobo,
which was fought on June 25, 1822,
and which resulted in the downfall of
Spanish power in Venezuela and the
ultimate freedom of the country from
the Spanish yoke. This fine battle
picture was painted by Martin Tovar
y Tovar, a native of Venezuela. An-
other fine work of this same artist, and
by many thought to be his master-
piece, is the "Signing of the Declara-
tion of Independence." This is in
the city hall, which also contains some
interesting historical relics including
the original document of the declara-
tion of independence bound in book
form. Another fine building is the
university. This is in the Gothic
style of architecture. Within this
building are the national library and
museum.

Other notable buildings are the

Pantheon, where the nation's heroes
are buried; the Masonic building, the
finest of its kind in South America;
the cathedral, and the municipal thea-
ter with a seating capacity of 2,000.
The principal square of Caracas is
the Plaza Bolivar. This is surrounded
by buildings of note and is tastefully
laid out with walks and ornamental
plants and flowers. In the center is
a fine bronze equestrian statue of
Simon Bolivar—the George Washing-
ton of Venezuela.

That the Caracans admire the
father of our country is shown by the
fact that they have a Plaza Washing-
ton, with a statue of our first presi-
dent in its center.

Earthquakes are of frequent occur-
rence in Venezuela, and in 1812 Car-
acas was totally destroyed by one.
Three years ago another severe shock
was felt which did much damage.

One of the most interesting ex-
periences of our stay in Caracas was a
visit to "Miraflor," the residence of
President Castro—the White house of
Venezuela. This is an attractive struc-
ture, built in florid Spanish style, en-
closing a fine court, in the center of
which is a pretty fountain, while
potted plants and a beautiful aviary
add to the decorations.

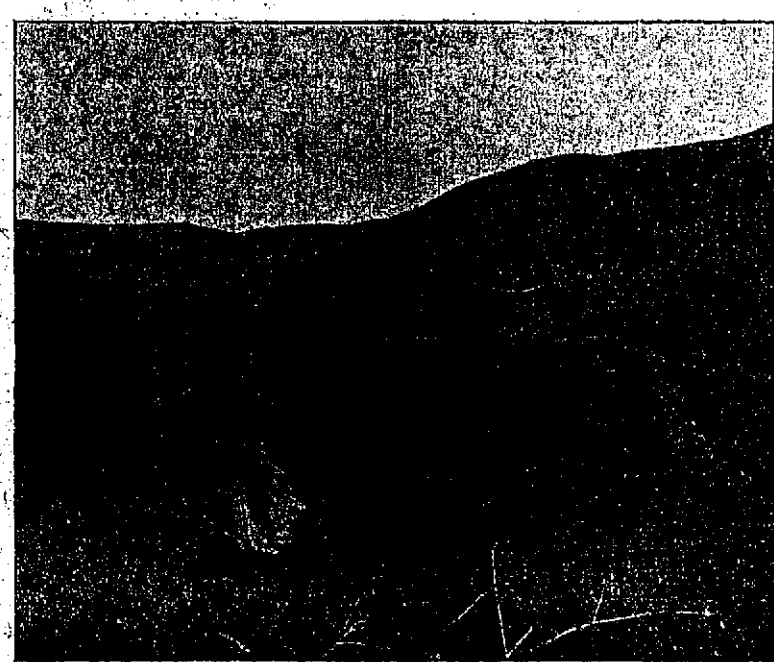
We were allowed to ramble all over
this interesting structure, and, begin-
ning with the stately reception room
and drawing room, we pass on through
the bedrooms, dining room, earthquake
proof room—constructed entirely of
steel—and finally arrive at the en-
trance of the executive chamber. We
are told to look into the room and we
will see President Castro himself
seated at his desk. We need no second
invitation, and looking into the open
doorway we have a good view of
his excellency. He is apparently very
busy over a lot of state papers, but
he seems quite as much interested in
us as we are in him, for he returns
our gaze with interest.

It had been the president's original
intention to have a reception for us
and the reason for the abandonment
of his purpose makes a story that may
not be uninteresting. To tell this
story from the beginning it is neces-
sary to go back a year to the first
cruise of the Princess Victoria
Louise to the West Indies and the
Spanish main and also to state that
the Hamburg-American Co. makes a
handsome allowance to the captain of
the yacht for the purpose of enter-
taining various dignitaries at the dif-
ferent ports that are visited. On the
year previous to our arrival, numer-
ous entertainments had been planned
by the government for the pleasure
of the yacht's party. Wishing to re-
pay some of these courtesies, the cap-



PLAZA VALENCIA
Bolivar statue.

tain invited President Castro and his
friends to a luncheon on board the
yacht while she lay at anchor in the
harbor of La Guayra. The president
readily accepted, but instead of bring-
ing ten or a dozen friends with him,
as was expected, the captain received
word, to his utter amazement, that
the president was on his way to La
Guayra, on a special train, with 150
guests. Realizing that he was in for
it, the captain made the best of a bad
bargain and prepared to give his
guests a royal good time. At length
they arrived and found a most elab-
orate luncheon awaiting them; this
they did ample justice to, in fact they
were, loth to leave, and when they
finally tore themselves away the cap-



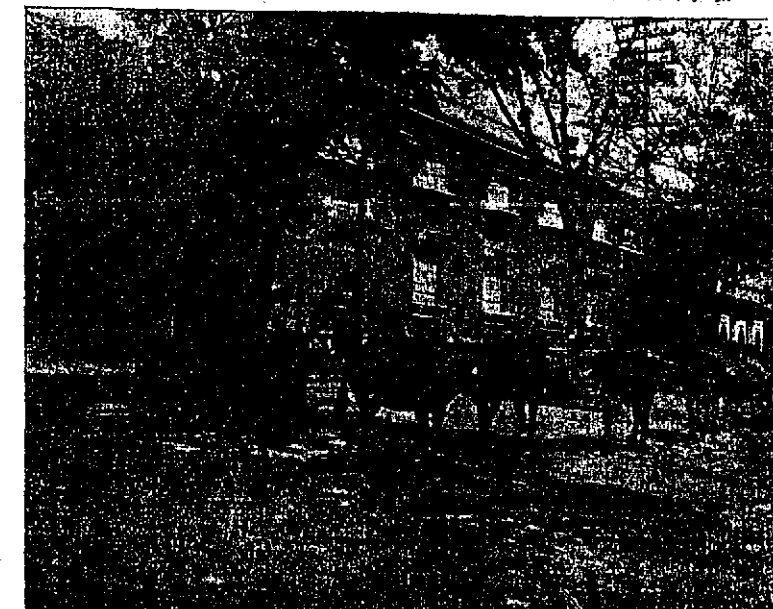
VIEW ON THE LA GUAYRA-CARACAS RAILROAD.

tain found that they had consumed
nearly all of the champagne on board
and had made vast inroads upon other
lines of edibles and drinkables. They
had had a gorgeous time and President
Castro was so pleased with his jaunty
that he sent word to the captain that
when the yacht returned the next
year he proposed to have a public re-
ception for the passengers.

In the meantime the difficulty
arose between Germany and Vene-
zuela over the payment of the
interest due the former on the
bonds of the Great Venezuela rail-
road; which was built by German
capital and was behind some \$2,000-
000 on its interest charges. This dis-
pute had reached such an acute stage
that shortly before we arrived at La
Guayra the two countries were almost
at swords' points, and, as the yacht
was a German craft and had on board
a number of Germans of note, includ-
ing several barons who had been sent
as guests of the emperor, President
Castro did not care to put himself out
to show them any special courtesy.
He wanted the Americans to have a
good time in his capital, however, and
hence he hit upon the idea of allow-
ing everyone to see his palace and
himself without having a public re-
ception; all of which tends to show
that President Castro is a resourceful
individual.

Not very many years ago
Cipriano Castro was an innkeeper in
a small town near the border of Col-
ombia. During the insurrection which
overthrew President Andrade's gov-
ernment and drove him from the
country, Castro rendered the insurgent
cause valuable assistance. He raised
a regiment in his neighborhood and
took so important a part in the
struggle that it gave him a national
prominence. After the downfall of
Andrade it became necessary to choose
a successor to the presidency, but the
leaders of the insurgents—probably all
wanting the position themselves—
could not agree. Finally it was sug-
gested that Castro be made president

temporarily until congress could be
convened and a successor be chosen ac-
cording to law. This was agreed upon
and Castro assumed the reins of gov-
ernment with the understanding that
within a short time he himself was to
assemble the congress. The presidency
was so congenial to his tastes, how-
ever, and he so disliked to put off
the royal toga that he postponed from
time to time the assembling of the
congress that was to choose his suc-
cessor. This policy of procrastination



STREET SCENE—CARACAS.

was successfully carried out for two
years, at the end of which time, by
skillful political wirepulling, Castro
succeeded in obtaining control of a
majority of the congress, which, quite
recently, was assembled and with
loud acclaim chose President Castro to
succeed himself.

Does not this sound like comic
opera? And is it to be wondered at
that another insurrection is now in
progress?

There are all sorts of stories about
in Caracas regarding Castro and his
actions during the time he has occu-
pied the president's chair. One is to
the effect that, as he is dictator pure
and simple and has entire control of
the government receipts, he has trans-

and conviction always. After all has been said that can
be said against President Castro, we
still have a kindly feeling for him be-
cause of his evident desire that we
Americans should enjoy ourselves to
the fullest extent in his capital. All of
the public buildings, the museum and
library are kept open until late in the
afternoon especially for our conveni-
ence; while a special concert is given
on the Plaza Bolivar in the evening,
which is the finest affair of its kind



STREET SCENE—CARACAS.

that we enjoyed on the entire cruise.
The elite of Caracas is present on
this occasion and the beautifully
dressed ladies and distinguished look-
ing men who gather to do us honor
quite put us travel-stained Americans
in the shade. The band is a very fine
one, and as the concert opens with
"The Star Spangled Banner" and the
"Stars and Stripes Forever," it is evi-
dent that they wish to make us feel
at home. It is significant that there
is not a German selection on the
program until the very last, when a
German anthem is played.

Oh, how we hate to go back to our
hotel for rest and sleep in preparation
for our long journey of the morrow!
Suffice it to say that, worn out with
the experiences of the day, we sink
into insensibility and our troubles for
the time being are over.

To be called at 5:30 a. m. in a Car-
acas hotel for the purpose of taking
an early leave is a real pleasure.
After a miserable breakfast and a
rapid drive to the station, we start at
7:30 for an all-day railroad ride to
Valencia and Puerto Cabello. This
journey is over the famous Great
Venezuela railroad, which was the
cause of the trouble with Germany.
Although it follows inland valleys and
there are no glimpses of the sea, it is
a magnificent ride and, in point of
scenic attraction, is a close second to
the La Guayra-Caracas line.

Venezuela means in English "Little
Venice," a name that was originally
given to an Indian village composed
of pile dwellings on the Gulf of Mara-
cibo, and which finally extended to
the entire country. The country is a
vast one, some 600,000 square miles
being claimed by the government. As
is well known, however, some of this
territory is in dispute. As the popu-
lation is only about 2,500,000, it will
be seen that there is no lack of breath-
ing space in Venezuela as the density
of population is but four to the square
mile.

The most populous portions of Vene-
zuela are the valleys between the
ranges of mountains which parallel
the coast, known as the Maritime
Andes of Venezuela. The altitudes of
these valleys range from 1,500 to 3,000
feet, and give the region an equable
climate which is largely free from
the fevers and miasmas of the low
coast regions. Within these valleys
lie the cities of Caracas and Valencia,
the first and second cities of the
country, and numerous other smaller
towns and villages.

It is through these valleys that our
railroad threads its way, now high up
the mountain side running along on a
mere shelf that has been cut out of
the rocky slope, and now down in the
valley, beside the swiftly flowing
stream, with the high mountains tow-
ering above in all directions. The

(Continued on Page 28.)



STREET SCENE—VALENCIA.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1902.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE LABOR UNIONS AND THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.

ANENT the great anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania, the New York American and Journal recently contained the following powerful articles:

THE STORY OF A GREAT STRUGGLE.

The Slow Process of Distributing Fairly the Riches of the Earth.

"We advise every American citizen, especially those rendered egotistical and kept ignorant by the possession of great wealth, to read Herbert N. Casson's book, which we shall review here. It is called 'Organized Self Help.' It may be purchased of the publisher, Peter Eckler, No. 35 Fulton street, New York City, or at book stores, for 25 cents.

"At least a million copies of this book should be sold. It will spread education wherever it goes; it will promote sympathy between social classes now unfortunately antagonistic. It will open the eyes of many blinded by arrogance, self-confidence and lack of facts. It is a fine work, well written, intelligent, sincere, restrained.

"It is hoped that a few statements of fact, with brief comment, will persuade this newspaper's intelligent readers to buy the book and read with earnest attention the first adequate history of America's greatest economical movement.

"In the early Manhattan days old Jacob Weaver dealt with the Indians. He bought their furs by weight. He persuaded them that his foot weighed one pound, and his hand a half pound. You can imagine how much his foot and his hand weighed when all the energies of his soul and muscles were devoted to cheating the Indians. This old Manhattanite was typical of the treatment by capitalists against which labor has been, and still is, fighting.

"One hundred years ago in these glorious United States men, women and children, no matter how young or how old, worked on an average 13 and 14 hours per day. Many were compelled to work 16 hours a day. The labor union battle only has changed these hours. Whatever its occasional excesses, has not the labor union cause justice for a foundation?

"The American Revolution was a rebellion of the prosperous class against foreign domination. It gave the American working men freedom from English domination, but little else.

"In 1800 our glorious freedom had been won. BUT EVERY AMERICAN LABORING MAN OR MECHANIC BEGAN WORK AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING. At 10 a. m. they had an hour for luncheon, at 3 an hour for dinner, and then they worked till dark.

"In 1836 even, women and young children began work in some of the factories at 4:30 in the morning. Only the labor unionists, struggling incessantly, ended this barbarism. Today the average length of a man's toil in all factories is less than 10 hours. Even sweat-shop workers, when organized, work only 59 hours per week.

"The plutocrat confesses patriotism to himself, and says the union man cares only for his union. When the civil war broke out nearly all the unions in the North were broken up owing to the great number of enlistments. A Philadelphia union of mechanics enlisted in a body, and the secretary made this entry in his book:

"If having been resolved to enlist with Uncle Sam for this war, this organization stands adjourned until either the Union is safe or we are whipped."

"The founder and first president of the International Cigar makers Union enlisted and was killed in battle. The American Iron-workers Union forged the great iron chain stretched across the Hudson at West Point in 1778. Again and again, but in vain, the English tried to break it. The weight of this chain was 186 tons. Union men worked night and day for six weeks to forge and place it.

"When the shoemakers of Lynn struck in 1860 Abraham Lincoln said:

"Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the working man may stop."

"Lincoln knew what work meant. Callous spots inside his hand, showed until the day of his death how energetically he had swung an axe. Was not his opinion of value, as valuable at least as that of the man whose hardest work is shaking hands with voters?

"The general plutocratic impression is that wrong is always on the side of the strikers. A famous corporation lawyer in 1887 said to a labor leader:

"We have hired anarchists to be members of your unions, so that they might stir up the devil and bring discredit upon your whole movement."

"After a great railway strike it was proved that railroad companies had hired ruffians to set fire to a lot of worn-out freight cars, that the railroads might claim damages and turn public opinion against the strikers. There was not the stress of poverty, the maddening influence of suffering wives and children to palliate these particular crimes."

"In this country, in 1633, a law was passed which said that all master workmen should be paid not more than 48 cents a day, or 28 cents a day and board. Is it not fortunate that labor unions have forever destroyed such legislation as this?

"John Martin, of Braintree, Mass., broke the American record for wage earning capacity. From 1897 to 1711 he earned \$1 per day. He is said to have been the first working man in the world who compelled capital to pay him such a high rate. What was then the maximum is now the minimum, THANKS TO UNIONS.

"You have a vague idea that America has always been, for some mysterious reason, a heaven for workmen. Listen to some facts:

"The city of Washington was built by workmen who got not more than 50 cents a day. Diggers, choppers, hod carriers got \$70 a year, working from sunrise to sunset. Compositors at the same time got as much as \$8 a week; this was thought very extravagant. They got this high pay, first, because only educated men could set type, and second, because they were persistently striking. It was their custom in those days to have a strike once a year. They got \$30 a week now, and they are able to support their families decently.

"As recently as 1844, in New Hampshire, factory girls worked from 5 in the morning till 7 at night, with 15 minutes for breakfast and 30 minutes for dinner. They were paid from \$1.25 to \$2 a week. Persistent labor union fights have changed this. The souls of the factory girls, unlike their bodies, were not neglected. They had to attend church regularly or be discharged. This, combined with their working hours, prevented their wasting time in frivolity."

"Unions are powerful and respected now, but they have had a long fight and it is not yet ended: One hundred years ago it was against the law to combine for higher wages. At the beginning of the century some New York sailors struck for \$14 a month. They hired a band and paraded. Their leader was arrested and locked up until the strikers surrendered and promised to work for \$10 a month.

"At this time Government employees in Washington struck for 10 cents an hour. That was considered outrageous.

The shoemakers of Philadelphia forced their wages up as high as \$11.50 a week in 1806. Their employers arrested a lot of them. They were declared "guilty of a combination to raise wages," and fined \$8 each and costs.

"In 1836 the Supreme Court of New York declared trades unions unlawful. Twenty-one poor tailors, convicted of striking for higher wages, were fined \$1.150 by a judge named Edwards.

"An Irishman and an Englishman organized the first union of weavers in Fall River. They were sent to jail for two years for conspiracy. The Englishman died in jail; the Irishman served his term, found himself blacklisted, and then went to congress. It is hard to beat Irishmen.

At the beginning of this century, in America, only four strikes

were recorded, and wages were 50 cents a day. In the year 1886 there were 1,411 strikes, and wages averaged three times as much.

"To the rich and to the poor we say, read Casson's book, and supply your brain with FACTS concerning the trades union movement, at present the greatest practical effort of humanity."

CONGRESS SHOULD ACT IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.

THE anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania has already been used as a pretext to advance the price of both "hard and soft coal" to the consumers of the east. If that strike continues the price of all kinds of coal will be greatly advanced all over the country and it should be a protracted strike every coal consumer in the land will be required to pay an exorbitant price for his coal.

It is therefore quite apparent that the strikers and the operators in Pennsylvania are not the only ones interested in the present controversy.

Aside from the humane side of the question, which alone should be sufficient to impel our national legislators to prompt and vigorous action, there is the question of the monetary interest of the entire public in the strike. Why should every coal consumer in the United States be compelled to stand the exorbitant prices of the owners of the coal mines of the United States while some "public carriers" (?) in the east are attempting to crush the legal and orderly coal mining labor unions and attempting to make their workmen perform their daily task at such a pittance that they can scarcely buy the necessities of a miserable existence?

Surely the great power of the federal government can in some way be invoked to summarily stop such proceedings.

Why is not the present a good time to pass a compulsory arbitration law for the settlement of all disputes between labor and capital?

Why is not the present an excellent time to define a "day" for all those who toil with their hands and to prescribe the minimum of wages that shall be paid to any such working people?

Why is not the present an excellent time to take the preliminary steps toward government ownership, or at least the strictest possible government control, of all public utilities?

Why should not congress once in a century give the people some needed and helpful legislation instead of consuming most of the time of every session in passing appropriation bills, in debating far-fetched subjects and in passing private acts for the benefit of private corporations?

With the "beef trust" wringing exorbitant tributes from the people for food, and with the "coal trust" preparing to levy excessive tribute for fuel, with no adequate state or national legislation to prevent such operations, why should congress not give some of its time to protecting the people against such unjust encroachments and oppressions?

The United States have been unusually prosperous during the past five years but how little of this sort of unjust and excessive oppression it will take to break the arch of triumphal prosperity and to precipitate conditions as onerous as those of 1893.

There is no doubt that by fair treatment of all classes of our people in the industrial world and by united efforts we can continue for years to come to supply the world with its largest share of food stuffs and of manufactured products, and we can continue the most prosperous nation on the face of the earth.

But that just Providence that presides over the destinies of nations will destroy us in our might if we permit of the oppression of the weak, or the enrichment of the few by the starvation of the many, or the destruction of the laborer by the greed of the employer.

REDUCING MINING EXPENSES.

IN THE HISTORY of every mining district there comes a time when it becomes necessary for managers to consider the question of reducing operating expenses, and this is usually accompanied by the allied problem of utilizing the low grade ore bodies that almost always greatly exceed in quantity and ease of working the richer portions of the vein.

That mining district is fortunate in which these questions are met and satisfactorily settled in its earlier history, for often immense sums of money are wasted in doing things that have to be done over again, or that would have been done differently if the question of making the mine pay had been approached in the beginning in the proper way.

The problems that are now agitating the minds of our own mine managers are of world wide interest and prevalence, and the following comments by the San Francisco Chronicle, though they relate particularly to California and Alaska, are timely to Colorado readers.

Mining expenses have been reduced to a business basis by the application of the principles governing manufacturing to the production of metal in a commercial form. Everything is now calculated to a nicety. This is shown in a marked degree in the latest annual reports of some of the best-known mining properties in this state and elsewhere. The cost of mining and milling on the mother lode has been reduced to such a fine degree that cents now count where dollars were not considered in the early history of its exploitation. The last annual report of the Gwin Mining company shows that the combined cost of mining 107,412 tons of ore and milling 107,280 tons averaged \$2.958 per ton. The previous year the average cost per ton was \$2.720. The improved methods of operation adopted during the last fiscal year of the company saved six and three-hundredths cents in the expense. The cost of mining the ore and delivering it to the mill amounted to \$2.2854 per ton, or one-hundredth of a cent less than the average expense of the operation the year before. The major part of the saving was effected in the milling and concentrating departments. Last year these operations averaged \$3.3849 per ton, against \$2.4005 in the year previous. The ore milled yielded a total of \$44,899.20, or an average of \$4.132 per ton. The process of recovery was so close that only \$0.358 per ton of the average actual gold contents of the ore, as determined by assay, escaped into the tailings. On such close figuring the company was able to divide \$125,000 among its stockholders. This represented a dividend of 12 1/2 per cent of the par value of the stock.

The Colorado and the Kennedy mines have cut down the cost of producing gold bullion from the ore by similar economical manufacturing methods to a point less than \$2.80 per ton, and they expect ultimately to reduce it to \$2.25 per ton. The Keystone, which is located on the same vein, is said to be mining and delivering ore to the mill at a cost of \$1.80 per ton. These mines are all obtaining their ore between the 1,500 and 2,200-foot levels.

The Alaska gold quartz properties are giving even better results than these mother lode veins in the matter of mining economies. The January production of the Alaskan-Mexican mine on Douglas Island averaged \$2.15 per ton, of which 70 cents per ton was profit. The total cost of production was, therefore, only \$1.45 per ton. The Alaska-United ore yielded during the same month \$1.70 per ton, but the working expenses amounted to only \$1.05 per ton, which left a profit of 65 cents per ton, or \$1.241 for the month. The famous Treadwell mine, located on the same island as the two properties previously mentioned, produced during the last fiscal year ore yielding an average of \$1.88 per ton, which cost an average of \$1.1006 per ton. The average value of the ore extracted since the mine began operations is placed at \$2.79 per ton; the average cost, \$1.31 per ton. From this low-grade ore and close working a total profit of \$5,600,000 has been obtained.

Of course the adoption of all the economical methods and appliances which have produced these remarkable results from auriferous rock of the lowest values has not displaced human labor, but merely brought about conditions in which the largest degree of it may be profitably employed. Before the economical methods of the manufacturing industries were introduced into mining it was utterly impossible to handle such low-grade properties except at a ruinous loss to the owners.

EXPANSION OR COMPETITION.

SENATOR DUBOIS of Idaho made a speech in the senate the other day on the Philippines bill. It was a much more sensible speech than some of those made recently by his fellow anti-expansionists, but in the course of his remarks he said that he was opposed to the development of the Philippines because this country would find, if we keep on, that we are building up competition for ourselves, and that the Philippines will not only control their own market after a while, but they will prove serious competitors for us in the markets of Asia.

Senator Dubois talks like one of the anti-American Tories of the time of King George III. who were unwilling to have the American colonies develop any manufactures, shipbuilding or foreign trade of their own, because they wanted the colonies always to be dependent upon Great Britain. Possibly if one of those Tories were now to return to this earth he would be amazed at the proportions of Anglo-American commerce, and would realize that the profit to British manufacturers even now upon this trade between two great nations is many times what it could ever have been if the colonies had remained industrially subservient to Great Britain.

Senator Dubois talks like some of the eastern congressmen that are even now trying to defeat a national appropriation in aid of irrigation on the ground that the building up of the west will injure the east, that western farmers with irrigation may be able to undersell eastern farmers without it, and that in the end western manufacturers will take the lead of their eastern competitors. If any of these obstructionists should be able to know the condition of affairs in the United States a hundred years hence they might be willing to admit that the marvelous development of the arid states will then have created a market for eastern goods many times greater than can ever be secured by the slow development along the present lines. But the chances are, judging by what is going on now, that these same obstructionists, if they live to be a hundred, will gain nothing in wisdom or discernment, and at the end of that time they will still be making anti-expansion speeches and trying to stop the clock of national progress.

The United States need have no fear of building up an industrial com-

THE OUTRAGEOUS LEGISLATIVE GERRYMANDER BY THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE.

No greater injustice was ever done the voters of Colorado than that of the unfair, unjust, indefensible and outrageous gerrymander of the legislative districts of Colorado by the late Democratic legislature.

A deliberate attempt was made to nullify the votes and to disfranchise the voters upon legislative nominees in a score of the counties of the state.

It was the intention of the legislature to accomplish this result by tying almost every Republican county in the state to the kite of a Democratic county with a larger Democratic majority than the Republican county had a Republican majority.

El Paso county, for instance, the third largest county in the state, has no opportunity under the law to elect a member of either the state senate or the assembly, although according to the apportionment according to Democratic counties, this county by itself should have one member of the senate and two members of the house.

Seventeen Republican counties with a population of 64,795 have 2 senators and 7 representatives.

Ten doubtful counties with a population of 64,795 have 2 senators and 7 representatives.

Twenty-nine Democratic counties with a population of 365,372 have 31 senators and 52 representatives to the legislature.

In another part of today's paper the Gazette sets forth in detail the injustice of this outrageous attempt to disfranchise Colorado voters.

The state Democratic party professes to believe in home rule and it will this fall wage a vigorous fight for that doctrine for the city of Denver, while it unjustly attempts to deprive other parts of the state of the right to elect their own state senators and members of the lower house of the legislature.

We hope every voter in Colorado will clip from today's Gazette the detailed statement of this rank gerrymander for reference this fall.

The Gazette denounced the jobbing division of the legislative districts in Colorado at the time the state legislature was enacting the law and again last year when Representative Sprague was a candidate for county clerk in this county.

We warned the Democratic legislature that the people of Colorado would not stand for jobbery or trickery of any kind whether the same emanated from the Wolcott-Stevenson high five crowd of discredited and repudiated politicians or from the equally discredited politicians of the Democratic party.

This unjust measure should be sufficient to lose the Democratic party the legislature of Colorado by an overwhelming vote.

Our people are enlightened, progressive and honest and the voters of this state have so often and so decisively repudiated unfair campaign methods and unjust attempts at partisan legislation that it seems marvelous that the so-called "reform legislature" should not have been wise enough to profit by the fate of other petty schemers and jobbers in tampering with the rights, liberties and franchises of our people.

Were it not for the danger which menaces the Republican party this fall of once again falling under the dominance of the Seventh general assembly gang of public looters and hoodlums, the forces which are now crystallized in the Denver federal officeholders and the Wolcott-Stevenson crowd of political leeches, this one act of Democratic injustice would be sufficient to defeat every Democratic candidate from governor to constable by an overwhelming majority.

The Democrats no doubt argue that if the people of Colorado are compelled to choose between their outrageous conduct upon one hand and the reinstatement of the corrupt Seventh general assembly crowd upon the other they will choose rather "to bear the ills they have than flee to others they know not of."

The people who lived in Colorado in 1890-91 and who remember how the state was robbed and plundered of thousands of dollars' worth of desks and chairs, ink by the barrel and pens by the keg, stationery by the ton and every other conceivable legislative, purchasable article by the gross and who remember the grand jury reports and indictments which followed, and who remember that the gang responsible for such outrages and crimes is the identical crowd now attempting by unfair means to control the Republican party and all of its conventions and who recall that the Seventh general assembly crowd was under the same Wolcott-Stevenson leadership that the present crowd is under, will hesitate a long time before they will vote to reinstate that crowd and that leadership to power in this state, however great the outrages of the Democrats may be, so long as such outrages do not reach the proportions of actual public plunder.

But with the next Republican state convention taking full control of its own affairs, with the federal office holding contingent relegated far to the rear in party matters, with the party choosing its own leaders and repudiating the self-constituted ones, the offenses, shortcomings and outrages of the Democrats can be presented so aggressively to the voters of the state that there will be no question about that party being buried under an avalanche of ballots.

The interests of the state and of the people demand that the respectable element of the Republican party shall take full control of its affairs and thus insure not only a glorious Republican victory but the triumph of good government and decent methods over Democratic jobbery and trickery.

petitor in the Philippines. Whatever we can do to make the people of those islands intelligent, skilled and enterprising in industry and commerce will redound to our benefit, as well as to their own. It may well be that in some future century Manila will be the world metropolis, a city by the side of which London, or Paris or New York will appear but a village, a city with trade connections with every country, and dominating the commerce of the world. But we need have no fear of harm to ourselves if our own people take proper courses to preserve their race vitality, and to maintain our leadership in the world's progress. If the United States today is successfully disputing the commercial supremacy of Europe, it is not because the people of that continent have adopted a false policy in building up a great nation of consumers and producers in these United States. It is because the forces of Europe have been dissipated in a false and wasteful system of political, social and industrial organization, by means of which idleness has been encouraged, industry taxed to discourage for the benefit of privileged classes, and national resources wasted in unnecessary or ambitious wars or strained to the breaking point in the effort to maintain immense armies and navies in times of peace.

The superiority of the natural resources of the United States has been made the most of through a social and political organization that has tended towards the rapid development of individual strength by means of a premium on individual effort.

There is no reasonable prospect within the near future of the exhaustion of our fertile fields and mines, or the cessation of our intellectual progress. Unless, then, there are within our nation some seeds of decay that cannot be resisted, there is no danger in building up other peoples to be our customers, or in educating them, not only to demand American goods but to produce their own.

The surest symptom of such decay would be to cease that growth that is as natural to the national life as to other forms of vitality. The nation that ceases to grow is already dead. Whenever, if ever, we set ourselves seriously to the task of preserving what we have already gained, and are satisfied to do nothing further to extend our influence and to increase our national welfare, then the period of decadence will already be at hand, and our nation will thenceforward hasten on the downward path.

In spite of Dubois and those like minded we have not as yet reached that point.

American industry, American society, American manufactures, American political organization are still warm with the fires of youth and still effervescing with the ferment that has already brought such benefits to this nation and the world.

To be and to do, more and more, is still the purpose of our people.

This is the spirit of expansion.

This is still the spirit of Americanism.

And this is the spirit of the Republican party.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE.

BEGINNING TODAY the Midland railway will run an early morning train to Cripple Creek, leaving this city at 3:10 a. m. and reaching the towns of the district in time to enable anyone to give a full day to whatever business he may have on hand.

This is the best morning train service to Cripple Creek that has ever been in force, and the train is likely to be a popular one, not only with business men, but also with tourists, who will thus be able to see the principal sights of the great gold camp without inconvenience and disagreeable haste.

In addition to its accommodation to the general traveling public, the new train will enable the Gazette to give its patrons in the Cripple Creek district a much better paper than has been possible under previous conditions. There is no part of its state circulation that affords the Gazette management better grounds for pride than that in Teller county. This paper has not only been able to furnish the people of the Cripple Creek district with a clean, reliable and unprejudiced state newspaper, but has also been of considerable service in bringing about a better understanding and a more hearty co-operation between the people of the two counties.

With the help of the improved service made possible by this train, which by the way has been named the "Gazette Special," it will be possible to accomplish more along these lines than ever before, and we look forward with certainty to a considerable increase in circulation and popularity in the Cripple Creek district.

The Denver real estate exchange has arranged for a state convention in Denver for Thursday and Friday, June 5 and 6. It is desired to form a "state real estate exchange," composed of real estate dealers from all the important cities and towns of Colorado, the main features being mutual benefit, co-operation in advertising, and protection against adverse legislation. A very interesting program has been arranged, and there promises to be a good attendance from all sections of the state.

The objects of such an association are most worthy, and we hope there will be a good attendance from all sections of Colorado.

FROM THE STATE PRES

A new danger for the unsuspecting coal miner has just appeared in Boulder county. One day last week there was a cloud burst, and the sudden rush of water caused a cave-in in one of the mines at Marshall. Luckily no lives were lost, but one can see that a mine underground has no possible chance to protect himself against such an accident. And yet those who mine coal are forced to work for a wage that is barely sufficient to live on. They are in a fact so often demonstrated that approaches the dignity of an ax and, therefore, should be heeded. (Clear Creek Topics.)

We stop the press to remark this morning in spring that the common tax that shows the effect of applying the efforts of its newspapers by a body, generous support, never is forced to complain of dull times and general apathy. Live advertisers make it a fact so often demonstrated that approaches the dignity of an ax and, therefore, should be heeded. (Clear Creek Topics.)

It isn't right that all the burden of taxation should be laid upon the poor—there is no justice in it, and the result of such a policy would be detrimental to every interest. In this state, the claim of Senator Bucklin that the amendment is in any way similar to Australian land tax is not true. It is a false statement and yet something like 200,000 acres of reports have been circulated through this state. Those reports say that the land tax has worked well in Australia, and consequently the Bucklin amendment will work well here. The people must be informed that there is no similarity between the two systems. In our article in the Clipper of April 15, the difference was fully explained. We will briefly reiterate a few of the points of difference. The seven-eighths of the land in our state pay no land tax; here, it is proposed to make all land owners pay a higher tax than they are paying; that all land under \$2,500 in value is exempt; here, there would be no exemption; that the land tax is only a government purpose, which is not more than one-twelfth what the amount would be here for local purposes; that where personal property and improvements are exempt, they have an income tax which yields more than half as much as is derived from the land; here no income tax is proposed, as so on.

The Clipper has done its duty in the way of informing its readers of the points at issue in this matter, but unfortunately, there are a few people in the state who do not read the Clipper and they ought to be reached by some means.—(Canon City Clipper.)

The formal opening of the tourist season began yesterday. The summer rates from Colorado state points are now in force. The rates to Colorado from eastern points go into effect on the 27th and from Colorado to the east on June 1.

The indications at present are that none of the mountain resorts and hotels will be able to accommodate the influx of people this season, and as a result the railroad officials are devising the pleasures and advantages of camp life along the mountain streams.

The lines leading to this district have become so well known for the grandeur of their scenery that the tourist will visit the state and see the scenery, but here over one of the great scenic spots of the state.

To induce a stay, we must offer hotel accommodations and other attractions. The railroad facilities, camp and district are unsurpassed, and there is nothing to be desired on the score.

Cripple Creek has not been slow to recognize the immense tourist influx, a means of advertising its resources and turning an honest profit at the same time. (Olathe Times.)

MINES AND MINING

GOLDEN CYCLE REPORT MAILED

The regular monthly report of the Golden Cycle company was mailed to the stockholders yesterday, and presents a very gratifying state of things. During the month of April the mine shipped 8,553 tons of ore of an average value of \$10.64, making a total of \$90,953.55. The company received in royalties to lessees \$122.88. The total receipts for the month were \$123,076.43, leaving a profit for the month of \$114,000. There was cash on hand \$55,332.72, which added to the April profits makes a total cash balance of \$70,365.89.

During the first four months of this year the company has shipped 34,000 tons of ore of an average value of \$10.64, making a total of \$360,960. The company received in royalties to lessees \$495.52. The total receipts for the first four months were \$361,455.52, leaving a profit for the first four months of \$352,722.72.

The strike recently made in the 10th level of the property is holding out well, and the returns which have been received on the shipments made from that depth are considerably above the average value per ton of ore shipped from other parts of the mine.

The Golden Cycle company is the only Cripple Creek company to send out reports to its stockholders. They are got up in the most comprehensive way and mailed on a postal card by Secretary Hill.

On the strength of the good showing made the stock advanced to 64 1/2 on change yesterday.

WORK ON ELKTON DUMP

Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, May 31.—Richard and associates, operating on the Elkton dump, formerly under the name of Lyons and Strickland, are now making a good production, and although no returns have been received from the shipments so far sent out, assays indicate that the ore is worth about \$10 per ton. The lessees have quite a force employed and are saving one ton of ore from every five tons of dump rock handled. The lessees today sent out a shipment of 100 tons. The ore went to the Rio Grande sampler.

The Mitchell M. & L. Co., operating the Mitchell of the Pinnacle company, are saving \$30.00 from the 185-foot level. Next week they will commence sinking the shaft at another 100 feet. Morris Bros., leasing on the east end of this claim, have opened a two-foot vein at a depth of 10 feet, and are now saving ore which assays indicated will be worth about \$10 per ton and one-half ounces to the ton.

On the Cameron school section quite a little work is being done. LaMontagne and associates, leasing on block 7, are making regular shipments from the 250-foot level. The average is \$40 to the ton. The shaft is now down 450 feet. J. H. Schenk, sub-lessee on the east end of this block, has made a good strike. This lessee has been trenching for ore several months, and on Thursday at the junction of the two basalt dikes, he cut a good body of ore that gives assays of \$24 in gold to the ton. The lessee has commenced sinking a shaft at a depth of 100 feet and is already saving ore. On block 10 of the school section, Esch and associates, who recently secured a lease, have installed a plant of machinery, and are unloading the 250-foot shaft. Next week they will commence drilling and commencing a drift for the ore which dips from block 7 into their block. Some rich ore was shipped from the shaft when it was mined in block 7. Taylor and Wilson, who recently secured a lease on the Prince Albert company's Beacon hill territory, have made a good surface strike. At a depth of 10 feet, a body of ore was opened and a shaft was sunk to a depth of 100 feet. A shipment of nine tons recently marketed, returned a value of \$50 to the ton. The lessees are now developing the find.

Shreve and Wyatt, who have the 200 and 300-foot levels of the Morning Star claim of the Acacia company under lease, are drifting in the 300-foot level to cut the ore shoot opened in the level above and from which considerable ore was shipped last week. Leasing company, operating on the 400-foot level, cut this shoot on Tuesday, and are now saving ore for shipment that runs better than two ounces to the ton.

A. E. and W. C. yesterday cut out a shipment of 20 tons of ore from the main workings of the Burns on Bull hill. The ore comes from the 350-foot level and will return values of between \$35 and \$40 to the ton. Lessee Fitch is now unloading the ore to the Rio Grande.

The Sunset-Eclipse company today resumed operations in the bottom level of its property, and will continue the 300-foot level south to cut the big vein which was opened in the level above.

Of the 38 sets of lessees now working the big estate of the Anaconda company on Gold hill, 14 of them are producing ore. Probably the best producing lease is that of M. A. and associates, operating on the Excelsior claim. Their monthly production of 250 tons is being made from this lease. Carl Johnson, who is operating five blocks of this territory, has a very good showing, and last month made a shipment of 20 tons. The Lansing Leasing Co., a Colorado Springs corporation, operating on the main Pinnacle shaft on Bull hill, is drifting at the 600-foot point. It is expected that the shaft will be cut out very shortly. T. S. May, formerly of the Golden Cycle, is superintending operations here, and is working three shifts and using machine drills.

UNITED GOLD MINES COMPANY DECLARES ITS FIRST DIVIDEND. The directors of the new United Gold Mines Co. met yesterday and declared the first dividend of this corporation, payable to the stockholders on June 1, before the first dividend of the company is announced, is at the rate of one cent a share, and amounts to \$39,947.60. The company is capitalized with 5,000,000 shares; but over 1,000,000 of these remain unissued.

This dividend will be paid on June 6, as it cannot very well be got out before that time, but it will be the May dividend. It is expected that another distribution will be forthcoming on June 15. The books for the present distribution will close on June 1.

The properties which entered this consolidation have been steadily improving in value since the merger was made, the value of the properties being especially showing up with fine ore and an increased production. The company owns the largest acreage in Cripple Creek, an extraordinarily large part of which is practically virgin ground, thus assuring a long and prosperous term of life before it.

STOCKHOLDERS MYSTIFIED BY A TRICK IN DOCTOR-JACK POT The stockholders of the Doctor-Jack Pot mine, which was bought by no means unexpected, having been announced in these columns yesterday morning that there was to be an effort to get it below \$20, were yesterday morning mystified by the fact that the price of the stock had advanced to \$25, and the holders of the stock were growing very discontented and assert that an explanation is due them.

It was explained that the stockholders of the Doctor-Jack Pot mine, which was bought by no means unexpected, having been announced in these columns yesterday morning that there was to be an effort to get it below \$20, were yesterday morning mystified by the fact that the price of the stock had advanced to \$25, and the holders of the stock were growing very discontented and assert that an explanation is due them.

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while the low prices are thought to have forced out collateral, this cannot explain, it is asserted, the heavy selling. In compliance with these rumors the officers have declared their intention of issuing a circular about June 15, which will state fully and frankly to the stockholders the precise condition and outlook of the company.

MAGNOLIA CO. WILL DISBURSE ELEVEN THOUSAND The directors of the Magnolia Gold Mining company met yesterday and declared a dividend of one cent a share on the 1,100,000 shares of stock which are out, amounting to \$11,000. The dividend will be paid on June 5 to stockholders whose names appear on the books of the company June 1.

The Magnolia company is one of the interests of the Woods Investment company, and the present disbursement is made from funds received from a sale of property. Over a year ago Mr. Stratton purchased a Bull hill claim of the Magnolia.

PROSPECTING AROUND THE PEAK. The development work which is in progress on the outside hills of Cripple Creek, even as far as Woodland Park, is beginning to attract the attention of the mining public. It is estimated that the few men who have been outside country than there are now, and conservative mining men, who have always been inclined to think the limits of the camp would be extended, are looking forward with much hope to the results of the far-reaching work which is now being accomplished.

The results which are being obtained now on Mineral hill and Rhyolite mountain have been pretty well exploited in the press of the state, but the developments at Woodland Park are not so well known.

Pay assays are being secured by several operators in this section. H. R. Perry owns a group of 10 claims, and in the development work which he has done a knife-blade lead has widened to several inches, and assays as high as \$500 gold have been obtained. While the ore averages from \$2.50 to \$50 per ton, B. M. Hayden and associates are securing good assays, and pushing development on the claims they are working, while a corporation which owns property south of the town has so favorable a showing in a 365-foot shaft, that a cyanide plant is now being erected to treat the ore.

Eastern capital is beginning to come in, and a bond and lease just closed with several eastern capitalists has been given by G. W. Lacey, northwest of the town. The amount of the bond is \$15,000, and the lessees will prosecute vigorous development from the time they take hold of the ground.

EL PASO SHAFT. Work in the new El Paso shaft is progressing very favorably, a small hoist having been installed at the surface which enables all the work to be done through that shaft, relieving what are now the main workings from the necessity of hoisting waste and lowering timbers for the new shaft. The old timbers in the Columbia shaft are being taken out, and the shaft enlarged to three compartments. It is expected that the work will be completed in a month or six weeks.

The mine is maintaining its usual production, about \$34,000 a month, although it may fall shortly below this amount in May, owing to the fact that the tapping of the water course occasionally interferes with the work. The ore is coming from the levels above the tunnel level, where there are still large blocks of ore available.

The sinker pump is keeping up with the water by lifting 350 gallons a minute. The new pump which will be installed in the Columbia shaft, will have a capacity of lifting 500 gallons 600 feet, but as the lift is only 380 feet, the pump can take care of between 750 and 800 gallons, and, reinforced by the sinkers, 2,000 gallons can be handled, which will put this mine on the safe side of the water problem.

ORE BODIES ON GRANITE. The Granite mine on Battle mountain is rivaling the Empire State in the immense ore bodies which it is developing, and it is understood that a production will be made from this property which will be paralleled by very few other mines in the district. The new management is taking out almost no ore excepting from development work, and yet a production of about 35 tons a day is being maintained. The ore is averaging \$50 in gold to the ton.

One of the most remarkable developments in this mine is in the 1,000-foot level, where the ore shoot has been recently opened. An upraise has been made in the vein, resulting in the disclosure of a body of mineral 78 feet in width, almost all of which will average \$50 to the ton. This showing is on a par with the extraordinary ore shoots in the Portland mine.

In the sixth level of the mine the ore shoot has been developed for a greater length than anywhere else; and in the eighth level it is showing up splendidly. A complete upraise has been made between the sixth and fifth levels, and the showing in the latter level indicates that the rich ore shoot will extend all the way to surface.

This mine is owned privately, and will probably not figure in the list of dividend payers. Like several other of the good mines of the camp, this is one which is swelling the output without increasing the dividend showing, which explains the apparently unfavorable ratio which the earnings of the camp have to the ore which is actually produced.

RICH STRIKE ON MINERAL HILL. A new, and apparently important strike has just been made on Mineral hill, this time on the Veteran claim which is under bond and lease to Henry W. Scott and associates. The strike was made at a depth of 18 feet, and the values ran at the very first about \$8 and \$10 in gold to the ton; but an assay of the ore was made in this city yesterday afternoon which indicated values of \$22.40 per ton.

There has been a great deal of excitement in the camp over the new find, and an offer of \$25,000 has been made by Mr. Scott for a 12-months' option on his lease. The bond which he holds on the claim is \$15,000. Incorporation papers will probably be filed today for the Mineral City Townsite company, which will be one of the most important companies organized to operate north of Cripple Creek. The company will work a deep shaft, and also lay out Mineral City, and acquire the Veteran lease on which the strike was made.

The company will be backed by a large amount of New York capital, and no expense will be spared in thoroughly developing the many claims which the company has bought and leased.

IDaho SPRINGS MINING NEWS. Special to the Gazette. Mr. Frank Straub, general manager of the Gold Cord Mining and Smelting company, this morning took possession of the Idaho amalgamating and concentrating mill, situated on the Idaho creek, which is about 10 miles above the city of Idaho Springs.

This company purchased the property from Mrs. M. A. Allan, including the perpetual water right which belongs to the mill. The mill itself, consists of 20 stamps, fitted out with different kinds of concentrating tables, jigs, sizers, etc. It also has a boiler and engine for motive purposes, used in cases of emergency, when the water power is inadequate.

The purchase price of the property was \$10,600. The operations of this mill will not relieve the great demand for milling plants at this point, as it is determined it will be confined entirely to the treatment of ores from the Lexington group of mines, upon which the Gold Cord company has a bond and lease.

CHICAGO CAPITAL ON MINERAL HILL. Mr. J. K. Walsh of Chicago, who has extensive mining interests in old Mexico and Idaho, with Jas. H. Farrell and Jas. M. Roach also of Chicago, recently bonded and purchased the Laura Lee and Addie C. mining claims on Mineral hill, in the Cripple Creek district.

Mr. Walsh is an experienced mining man, and has already accumulated a fortune in mining. Jas. H. Farrell is an Illinois state senator, and Jas. M. Roach is president of the Union Traction company of Chicago. These men are spending their own money in developing the above claims, and do not depend on sales of stock for cash to prosecute their work. Mr. Walsh has purchased and bonded altogether 107 acres on Mineral hill which he considers the best unprospected portion of the Cripple Creek district, and has planned a thorough system of developing the ground. His first step will be to sink the shaft on the Addie C. to a depth of 800 feet, and from that depth prospect the vein which runs diagonally through the Addie C. and Laura Lee claims with drifts and Javalisco. The shaft is already 500 feet deep and is now being equipped with machinery to sink the additional 300 feet.

Running northwesterly and south-easterly through the Laura Lee and Addie C. properties is a large basalt dike paralleled by a phonolite dike. On the Laura Lee a vein has been opened at shallow depth which shows bunches of ore containing free gold. In the bottom of the Addie C. shaft is a vein eight feet wide which runs \$9 per ton in gold, but is not up to shipping grade. It is Mr. Walsh's theory that the surface of Mineral hill is broken to a depth of 200 feet or more, and that below this depth the veins will be continuous and the values be uniform. The handsome free gold specimens taken from the Peterson lease on the Laura Lee indicate that a rich vein exists in these properties which will compare favorably with the ore shoots of Bull hill and Battle mountain.

The fact that Mr. Walsh and associates, who are practical mining men, have come to Cripple Creek and purchased property which they will develop with their own money, means a new era for the camp. It demonstrates that experienced mining men have faith in the undeveloped portions of the camp, and are willing to spend their money in legitimate mining and prospecting where there is a good mineral showing. The attention of capitalists lately has been diverted from stock speculation to leasing and developing, and there is more of this class of work going on now than at any time since 1898.

Every dollar spent in this line is a large area of Cripple Creek is a step toward opening a new mine, and brings the great gold camp greater prosperity. The camp needs more men like Mr. Walsh.

To demonstrate his faith in the old mines as well as new ones Mr. Walsh recently purchased 20,000 shares of Isabella stock for himself and associates.

GOOD SHIPMENT FROM THE JERRY JOHNSON. The lessees on the Jerry Johnson have saved a carload of ore, and are ready for shipment. Development work is going steadily forward and more ore is being blocked out. The lessees on the side of Cripple Creek are finding bunches of ore in the lower levels, and are encouraged with the appearance of their lease. On the Cameron No. 2 work is going steadily forward. These and other leases on the east slope of the camp make a good showing for that portion of the camp.

GOLDEN CYCLE OUTPUT. Cripple Creek, May 23.—The Golden Cycle company is now making a regular production of 125 tons a day. Of this tonnage the greater portion is of a good smelter grade. The lessees operating on the property are sending out quite a little ore. Yesterday Stephens and Cox leasing on the La Belle mine, Golden Cycle, sent out a shipment of 20 tons, expected to return values of at least 2 1/2 ounces to the ton. The ore was all of one grade but contained rich mineral that showed plenty of pay gold and pyrite. In the main body of the ore, the ore was cut at the 300-foot level in under way. Seventy-five feet of drifting has been done on the north and south vein, recently opened while cutting this shaft. At the present time the ore body shows better value in the north drift. At a depth of 300 feet, the ore drift has about the same width, but the values are not so good. The heavy production being made at the present time from this property is coming mostly from the upper levels.

Stevens and Cox company, operating on the Stephens and Cox property, on the Blanche on Bull hill have cut what is thought to be the extension of the Pinnacle vein. The lessees are working at a depth of 300 feet and have three feet of shipping ore. Assays

show very high values, but the entire vein will run less than two ounces to the ton. The Dante dump is being treated by J. Heller who has a lease upon the Colorado Ore Reduction company's mill in Aureka Gulch. Five teams are busy hauling the dump rock from the Dante dump to Bull hill to the mill. The rock is not being sorted, Lessee Heller claims that he can treat \$60 a ton at a profit. He figures that it costs \$4.50 to treat a ton of the dump rock.

Hicks and associates, operating the Ogilvie shaft of the Mountain Beauty have installed a steam hoist and are now hoisting ore from the 10-foot level. A large body of \$30 ore was recently cut on this level. The Empire State company, operating the old Orphan Belle on Bull hill is keeping up a regular production of good grade ore with values of from \$40 to \$60 to the ton.

The screening works went out this week from the Findley on Bull hill. The screenings carried values of two and a half ounces to the ton. The larger part of the ore came from the 300-foot level, although there is considerable ore in the 200-foot level. The ore will appear to have as good values as that in the upper levels.

During the week the Isabella company has sent to market six carloads of ore. William Ferguson, of the Isabella, is operating the south end of the Zenobia, sent out a shipment of 15 tons of ore today, carrying two-ounce values.

Dakel and Wilson have resumed work on the Anna J. of the Golden Cycle. They have found a good vein, and the old stopes, and shipments will be started by next week.

Mercer and Cameron, who recently secured a lease on the north end of the Laura Lee, have opened a good strike in their shaft at a depth of 25 feet. When depth is attained, a station will be cut and the ore body opened. The work of sinking will be continued until the shaft has reached a depth of 100 feet.

Sweetman and Langstaff, leasing the Pueblo of the Free Coinage company, sent out a carload shipment the first of the week, carrying two-ounce values.

Lessee Ferguson, of the Isabella, sent out a shipment of 15 tons of ore yesterday, expected to return values of \$40 to the ton.

Kelly and associates, leasing on the Hoosier, sent out their initial shipment of 15 tons of ore, expected to return two and a half ounces values.

A shipment of 60 tons of ore was sent out today from the Jo Dandy on Raven hill. The ore is expected to return values of between two and three ounces.

UNITED GOLD MINES CO. Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, May 26.—The directors of the United Gold Mines company have declared a dividend of one cent per share, payable on June 6. Today from the offices of the company in Victor circulars were mailed officially notifying the directors of this dividend. This disbursement will mean the mailing of checks to the amount of \$39,947.60. The consolidation of the various interests combined in the United Gold Mines company will prove very beneficial. It means that the ore from these various properties will be handled in an economical manner and that the ore will be treated at a plant controlled by the company. The big tunnel of the United Mines Transportation company, included in the consolidation, will be used to take the entire ore from the mines to the surface. When this big bore is completed all the ore mined can be delivered at the mill at a very small cost. The tunnel will reach the main Wild Horse shaft at a depth of 200 feet, and will be used to take the ore from the New Zealand territories at a depth of 800 feet to the surface. The tunnel will prove a big saving at the various properties if the ore can be taken to the surface. At the present time it is costing the Doctor-Jack Pot company \$5,500 per month to lift the water in the Doctor-Jack Pot shaft a distance of only 700 feet. The directors of the United Mines company figure that after the tunnel is completed in the consolidated properties a yearly saving of \$100,000, or 10 per cent per annum on at least three times the entire cost of construction, can be realized. The expense of the tunnel, however, no water sinking the ore of the properties included in the consolidation, but it cannot be expected that water will not ultimately be reached. At the present time there is a 2,400-foot shaft being sunk in the tunnel. The main tunnel from the Economic mill in the Gold Coin shaft is 3,808 feet in length, the Bull hill lateral 1,761 feet in size, 2,000 in length; the May lateral 225 feet in size, 200 in length; 330 feet; sidings 801 feet; locomotive mill truckage, 400 feet; dump ground truckage, 1,235 feet. When this tunnel is completed it will soon pay for itself.

A big shipment of smelter grade ore was sent out today from the Doctor-Jack Pot company on the Beacon hill. The shipment consisted of 100 tons and is probably the largest that has yet gone out of the camp. The ore was shipped in Custer county mining, and is a practical operator in every way. Mr. Duncan also is a well known and conservative mining man.

These lessees have been working the Doctor-Jack Pot for six months, and during that time they have opened up a good vein and have sent out two shipments. The vein is a strong one, and is to be expected to give a good showing for a lively amount of work below ground.

The Dillon property on Battle mountain, now operated by several sets of lessees, is making a good record this month, and is being satisfactorily developed. The lessees, who are operating the main workings of the mine, is shipping a car a week from the property, and will soon be able to increase his output. The ore is coming from the lower levels, and is averaging

a good smelter grade. The shaft of this property is down to a depth of 800 feet, and the surface is well equipped with hoisting machinery.

The Tornado mine of the Elkton company, which has been under lease to Clements and associates for some time, is now making a very favorable showing. The lessees are working on the main vein on this property, and are getting about 25 tons of ore a day, which is averaging between two and three ounces in gold to the ton. The Tornado has been little worked by the company since the consolidation of the mine, being a new vein of the vast amount of unexplored ground, at least in the deep levels, which the Elkton company owns.

Heavy development work is being carried on in Stratton's independent mine, a good ore in the bottom levels. Crosscuts have been started at a depth of 1,150 and 1,450 feet for the main vein, while the lead is being thoroughly explored in the level which has already been opened at a depth of 1,000 feet. Work is also being done in developing other veins, and some development is in progress to prove up the apex to the vein from which the Strong company has been taking ore, and the west vein of which the property is to be adjudicated. The mine is still sending out 10 broad-gauge cars of ore every day.

The Rio Grande sampler billed out 50 tons of ore yesterday, and a train load and another similar consignment will be made today. The plant is handling over 325 tons a day, and it is announced from the sampler that both the mill and smelter are in a higher grade than has been produced in the past few months. The increased production from the Wild Horse, Elkton, Doctor-Jack Pot, Isabella and Empire State is having a very substantial effect on the production of the district. Ore haulers report all the business that they can take care of.

The Moon lease on the Aureka townsite property of the Echo Gold Mining company has just put a new shaft to a depth of 100 feet. The lessees may cut a station at the 125-foot point, but it is more likely that they will go 100 feet deeper before attempting any lateral work. The mine showed an excellent formation at the bottom of the shaft, and it is determined that they will go deep enough to find the vein well placed. They expect to explore the ground thoroughly when they do run a level. The property is well equipped with a plant of machinery.

The old Cripple Creek sampler, which has been in service in camp for several years, will be moved at once by the purchasers, Messrs. Tait, Penrose and MacNeill to Canon City to crush the ore for the lessees. In addition, the ore men have bought in that place. The sampler has been supplanted in the district for some time, so its loss will not be felt there, although the samplers are very much overcrowded at the present time. The mine is one of the recent purchases of those who control the United States Reduction and Refining company.

Judge Goddard, operating the Pinto claim of the Free Coinage company, has a big showing of ore in two levels, one at a depth of 200 feet and the other, 350 feet. For a distance of 35 feet in each level he has opened three feet of ore, and is saving it. The ore is averaging only \$20 per ton, but there is a good body of ore, and the lessees are probably to be made from the discovery for some time. He has already shipped several consignments from the new level, and a fair profit is being secured. The ore is coming from levels below the 200-foot level. It is believed that the average grade may improve with depth, and a winze is now being sunk on the vein.

The Economic mill, belonging to the Woods Investment company, is handling a large share of the rock which is coming from the various properties in which the Woods people are interested, is now treating about 200 tons a day; and it is stated that in greater percentage of the assay value is being saved than ever before. The mill is kept running to the limit of its present capacity by the exceeding prosperity of the many mines which are tributary to it. The big estate of the Anaconda company, Jack Pot and Gold Dollar Consolidated have all shown great gains in their productions during the past few weeks.

The lessees on the Addie C. property on Mineral hill have ordered a new hoisting plant, and this was hauled to the claim yesterday and put up. The lessees are now deep enough to require the constant services of a good hoisting plant, and are getting into a very satisfactory formation. It is expected to make a splendid thing of their lease before the owners take it over. The showing on the Laura Lee continues to hold out. Lessee Lusher states that in the last month he has saved a large amount of values have shown no sign whatever of lessening. A good amount of ore is being saved from development.

It is estimated that there are now over 100 sets of lessees working on different Gold hill properties; and although this hill, during the past year or two, has come into some disrepute due to the variable quality of its ore, the fact that so many men are working over the hill is a sign of its working out. The leasing system is almost entirely responsible for this activity, comparatively little work being done on company account, and the fact that the large number of lessees are willing to grant leases is securing some of the most extended development the camp has ever known.

The new board of directors of the Spearfish Gold Mining company have met and organized with the following officers: president, W. S. Jackson; vice president, Walter C. Frost; secretary and treasurer, D. N. Heizer; and president of President Jackson of the El Paso National bank, the president of this company is an important change in the company's officers, and promises that its affairs will be conducted in a business-like way, as they were under President Heizer.

In these days when there is more prospecting on the outside hills of Cripple Creek than ever before in the history of the camp, rumors are being spread that the district is rich in valuable ore which has been uncovered in the past few weeks. From seven to 10 miles east of Cripple Creek there is being a south dip of prospecting done on a low grade ore, but large dikes for years in this locality, but they have been made by the lessees and are making an encouraging showing, and it is the opinion of many min-

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ing men that the district may be rich

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS

Good Horse Sense

will tell you that old eggs and glue are not things you want to eat; yet some coffee roasters glaze their coffee with such things. Not so with

Lion Coffee

It's just pure, unadulterated, undisguised coffee; never covered up with any glazing of any kind.

Uniform quality and freshness are insured by the sealed package.

DROUGHT IN FOUNTAIN VALLEY.

The lack of rain in the lower part of El Paso county, in the neighborhood of and south of Fountain, makes the situation there very grave for the ranchmen and cattlemen.

It is stated that not a drop of rain has fallen south of Fountain since the middle of the month of June. The cattle ranges are so dry that the cattle are suffering. Many of the cattlemen are moving their herds to the north or east to the mountains and Kit Carson counties. Unlucky rains fall in that section in the past few days, but the situation will be very grave for the future as well as cattle will suffer from lack of water.

The Sinton Dairy company, when asked last night as to the condition of the cattle ranges, stated that the dairy company had recently moved all the cattle from the neighborhood of Fountain to its pasture in the north of the city and that the removal was caused by the lack of grass, due to the absence of rain. The Sinton area now lives down near Fountain and the cattle owners there will have to feed their stock.

Mr. T. B. Pyles, who is water commissioner for this district, informed the Gazette that the water in the Monument reservoir in order to help out the ranchers down below. In speaking of the matter Mr. Pyles said:

"It is very dry in that section of the country. I have opened the Monument reservoir in order to supply water to that section. This is much earlier than the reservoir has ever been opened before, but the water to reach Fountain tomorrow (Friday) morning and will allow it to run five or six days."

Mr. J. A. Lockhart, who has extensive cattle interests in that section, stated that there was an exodus of cattle. When asked about it he said:

"You must be joking. The grass is short, but the pastures have water holes and the cattle are suffering. I am east to Lincoln and Kit Carson counties, where there is grass in abundance."

C. E. BROWN BUYS MORE PROPERTY.

A deed was filed in the county clerk's office yesterday afternoon, conveying about four hundred lots in East Colorado city and a large acreage tract to Charles E. Brown. The property was conveyed by the East Colorado city and the consideration is understood to be \$20,000. The Davies Realty company effected the sale and while it has been generally known for several days that the deed was filed, it was not finally recorded until yesterday.

The property lies immediately northeast of the business section of Colorado city, the part of the tract closest to the city having been the site of the old city hall. The property is very well built up by neat cottages as far as Thornton park. Thornton park, which is block 40 in the tract, was conveyed by the East Colorado city and land improvement company to the city for park purposes, and the park is now being put in condition as fast as possible.

The advantages of this tract of land are numerous as a residence proposition. It is in close proximity to the schools, has graded and gravel street, Colorado Springs water mains and stands in the same relation to the growth of Colorado city as the north and west side of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Charles E. Brown, who purchased this tract, some time ago purchased addition No. 2 to West Colorado Springs, containing about 500 lots. He extended the street and the tract, extending the Colorado Springs water mains through this addition, and is very well pleased with the sale of lots in the past four months.

Mr. Brown intends to put both tracts on the market at popular prices and will sell on easy payments, and where necessary will build houses for purchasers. Mr. Brown's investments in real estate on the west side and Colorado city have been very profitable and have been no exception to the rule for several years past, and he is very strong in his opinion that the greatest activity in real estate in the next few years will be on the west side and Colorado city.

DIVORCE SUIT FILED.

THE VERY NEXT DAY.

Quite the most speedy application for address yet recorded in the divorce court was a suit for legal separation filed in the county court yesterday afternoon by Lillian Griffin against her husband, Fred Griffin. The complaint was filed May 22, 1902, and states that on May 22, 1902 the defendant struck the plaintiff, who seeks divorce on the ground of cruelty. The couple were married 10 months ago in Chicago.

Suit was begun in the county court yesterday by Mary O. Metz against W. J. Davis who seeks to recover \$72.40 alleged to be due her for the rent of the property at 1215 Broadway, and also to recover \$100 in which amount Metz contends the property was damaged during the defendant's occupancy of the premises. Costs are also asked.

Suit for divorce was begun by Etta L. Dossman against Cornelius Rossmann on the ground of desertion.

Judge Orr held court yesterday, and the case of Rosenthal and Griffen vs. Days, et al. was tried by jury. The case involves the possession of a cow. Arguments were still to be presented to the jury when court rose.

The case of the Portland Gold Mining company vs. D. & R. G. Railway company was dismissed by agreement.

Judge Orr ordered S. H. Hume transferred from the Woodcraft sanitarium to Pueblo.

POSTOFFICE CLERK AND CARRIER EXAMINATION.

The United States civil service commission announced that on June 11, 1902, examinations will be held in this city for the positions of clerk and carrier in the postoffice service.

The examination offers an excellent opportunity for entering the federal service, and to bright, energetic young persons who are desirous of securing a position in the government. The examination is held in the postoffice building, and the examination is held in the postoffice building, and the examination is held in the postoffice building.

All persons who have been examined for the position of clerk or carrier within the past year and failed to pass may be re-examined upon filing new applications in the time.

All applicants, male and female, must have the medical certificate in form 100 executed. Male applicants must be at least 5 ft. 4 in. in height, and weigh not less than 125 pounds.

The names of all the names to be examined will be published in the carrier registers, and appointments from

either register will remove the eligible's name from both registers.

This examination is held to secure eligibles for appointment either to existing vacancies in the present force, or for an increase of force which is expected will be made after July 1, next.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements. Competitions will be rated without regard to any consideration other than the qualifications shown in their examination papers, and eligibles will be certified strictly in accordance with the civil service law and rules.

For application blank (form 101), full instructions, specimen examination questions, and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, application should be made to the undersigned.

Applications may be filed with the secretary of the local board as late as 6 a. m. on June 11, 1902.

Clare E. Thomas, Secretary Postal Board.

WORK IS STARTED ON NEW BROADMOOR LINE.

The work of construction on the new street railway spur which is to connect the new Cheyenne canon line with the present line running through the Broadmoor residence district has been started. The line will be four or five blocks in length, and will run from the new canon line at the Jenkins property, about four blocks west of Boulevard park, directly up the Broadmoor hill through a draw, connecting with the present Broadmoor line at the curve directly west of what is known as the brickyard switch.

From this point the Broadmoor cars will proceed over the present tracks to Lake avenue and the casino, stopping at a point not far beyond the casino.

This line will have an easy turn from the canon line to the Broadmoor cut-off, and as it will connect with the Broadmoor line at the last curve before Lake avenue is reached, it will give but one curve between the corner of Cache la Poudre and Tejon, and Broadmoor casino that is as sharp as an ordinary turn from one street to another in the business center of the city.

The line for the Broadmoor cut-off was surveyed several months ago, but nothing beyond the setting of the grade stakes was done at that time. The work of filling in for the tracks where filling is necessary has begun and construction supplies will be on the ground within a few days.

It is expected that the work of construction on this line will be pushed rapidly, and that the new line will be in use before the summer season has proceeded far.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE USED FOR FIRST TIME.

With no imposing ceremonies and no untoward display the congregation of the First Methodist church yesterday morning worshipped for the first time in the handsome new structure which they are erecting at the northwest corner of Boulder street and North Nevada avenue.

A happy and interested throng was present both morning and evening, and filled the Sunday school room in which the services were held. The main auditorium is not yet completed, but will be finished in a short time, the dedicatory services being planned for the first Sunday in July. At that time Bishop Warren of the Colorado diocese will deliver one of the addresses.

Although there were no special exercises yesterday and no special music, the pastor of the church, the Rev. C. B. Wilcox, preached a peculiarly appropriate sermon on the theme, "A New Temple and a Clean Heart."

The text was from Ezra, 7:27, "Blessed be the Lord who hath put into the heart of the king to do such a thing as this, to beautify the house of the Lord." Dr. Wilcox said in part:

It is true to say that man is a worshiper. That he has a religious nature is generally recognized. The history of religion is the history of the race. There have been long lines of priests, magnificent and costly temples, beautiful and gorgeous rituals in all lands, and in every period of the world's history. More money has been expended on religion than on any other one thing, and many have expected, God, in return for their worship, to bestow future rewards and punishments are religious truths which no amount of philosophic speculation or religious infidelity can by any means annihilate, nor can a conviction of their truthfulness be eradicated from the human mind. To destroy them is to destroy the man himself. If every vestige of religion were to be swept from the face of the earth and all memory of it buried in utter forgetfulness, new forms of religion would appear growing out of the hunger and need of man's religious nature.

Man's disposition to worship found outward expression from the beginning. Cain and Abel reared altars and presented offerings. Abraham reared an altar under a great oak in the valley of Shechem, the first erected to the worship of God in that idolatrous land. The tabernacle in the wilderness was built by divine appointment, and in accordance with divine plan. When completed he filled it with his presence, and went before it in a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. Later a magnificent temple was built in Jerusalem, costing according to some authorities three thousand millions of dollars. It was the glory and pride of the Jewish people for centuries. When completed it was filled with the glory of the divine presence. God asks our best. He is a lover of the beautiful. That appears everywhere in the natural world.

We are just completing and expect soon to dedicate a beautiful church to the worship and service of God. We began as an organization in December, 1871, with 23 members. The following May a little frame building was dedicated on the corner of Weber and Huerfano, costing \$1,250. This was the home of the congregation until 1881, when the structure recently torn down on the corner of Nevada and Kiowa was completed. There the church grew and prospered. For six months we have been homeless, but

kindly housed by our friends at the college and the west Christian church.

We shall hold them in grateful remembrance. We are happy in anticipation of soon dedicating our new and beautiful house of worship. More important, however, than any structure of wood and stone is the consecration of ourselves to Christ.

"Know ye not that ye are the temple of God?" He has made provision for the cleansing of these soul temples. If we will let him he will come and dwell in them, not a transient lodger but an abiding guest. We may say with Paul "I live and yet not I but Christ dwelleth in me." Let us cleanse the temple with clean hearts, so shall we be fitted for larger responsibilities and greater usefulness.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS TO MEET IN LEADVILLE.

The city of Leadville seems to be the Mecca of Christian Endeavor interest just now for the reason that the State Christian Endeavor convention will meet there June 8-9. The indication is that there will be a large and enthusiastic delegation present.

Colorado Springs will send a large delegation, one society has already decided to be represented by sending three delegates. The work throughout the state has made such rapid strides during the year under the efficient persons who officer the Colorado union at present that the entire state seems to be thoroughly aroused to the importance of attending the coming state convention.

The program committee, it is believed will present to the young people of the state one of the most helpful and practical programs ever presented at a state convention.

Colorado has now not far from ten thousand Endeavorers, and it is expected that the statistical report will show quite a gain in membership during the past year.

At 6:30 on the evening of June 1, all of the young people of the city will meet in a convention rally at the First Baptist church. It is expected that Mr. F. G. Willis of Cripple Creek, the president of the Central C. E. district will be present. Several of the state workers will also be present to address the rally among whom will be the state president and Rev. C. E. B. Ward the field secretary for the state.

Those intending to attend the convention should consult with the city C. E. union president, Miss Anna M. Tweed, and if possible arrange to join with the Greeley, Boulder and Denver delegations.

HERR FERDINAND STARK RETURNS TO BROADMOOR.

Musicians of Colorado Springs and all patrons of the Broadmoor Casino will be pleased to learn that Stark's orchestra will furnish the music at the popular resort this season. The announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Manager Bailey, who has secured the lease on the property for two years and who will open the hotel and casino for the season on June 1.

Stark was the leader of the Broadmoor orchestra six years ago when the old casino was standing, and also during the season after its destruction by fire, and again three years ago. He made a big hit with those who went to the casino to dance or to hear the music or to have a general good time with friends and the announcement that he is to return to his old position will doubtless be hailed with delight.

Assurances have been given to the management of the casino by Mr. Stratton that the best of car service will be given by the Rapid Transit company, although the car route has not yet been definitely decided. Then it is stated in this connection, however, that the running time between this city and the resort will be lessened by several minutes and it is probable that the cars will be run more frequently than has heretofore been the case.

JOHN M. STIRES BUYS FAMOUS SCOTT RANCH.

A deal has just been negotiated through the agency of the Davis Realty company, involving the transfer of the property known as the Scott ranch. James W. Scott disposes of his interests to John M. Stires, who will probably acquire possession tomorrow of the ranch and will conduct the ranch as a stock farm.

The Scott ranch is a tract of land of about 840 acres lying about eight miles north and east of Colorado Springs, adjoining the city of Colorado Springs. It is an eight-room house on the ground, having hot water heat and modern plumbing throughout. There is a small building adjoining in which there is an engine and boilers, by which the house is heated in the winter season. Other modern improvements include a barn which will accommodate 300 head of cattle, and windmills for pumping water, etc. The consideration involved was \$15,000.

Other deals closed yesterday by the same firm include the sale of 14 lots in Brown's addition No. 2, on the west side, to various parties.

MEDAL WON AT PARIS WILL BE HERE SOON.

Prof. Parsons, acting president of the college, yesterday received a letter from the United States commission to the Paris exposition of 1902, in which the medal won by the college exhibit of minerals at the big world's fair is to be sent soon. The letter follows:

The United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1902, New York, May 15, 1902.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to send you under separate cover diploma of award granted you on your exhibit in class 63 at the Paris exposition of 1902. In the course of time and without further action on your part you will receive free of charge a medal of bronze commemorative of your exhibit. Yours respectfully, B. D. Woodward.

CASTLE ROCK GRANITE MAY BE TIED HERE.

Colorado Springs may have its streets paved with disintegrated granite. Mr. W. C. Jones, who has a mountain of this paving material at his disposal, is interesting city officials in the proposition and it is probable that a test of the granite will be made in the near future.

The granite comes from some property near Castle Rock which is owned by Cole Briscoe. Mr. Briscoe discovered the paving qualities of his granite a short time ago and interested Mr. Jones in it. Alderman Capell is much impressed with the granite, some of which Mr. Jones brought to this city, and City Street Supervisor Reynolds is also favorably impressed by it. It is likely that Mr. Capell and Mr. Reynolds will go to Castle Rock on Thursday to see the deposits there and will then go on to Denver to inspect a city block there which has been paved with it.

This is the same material as the Union Pacific railroad now uses for ballast for its road through Wyoming. It has proved highly satisfactory and makes a solid, hard roadbed. It packs closely and does not crumble, but makes a smooth surface almost as hard as asphalt. If Mr. Capell's investigations prove satisfactory he will probably recommend to the council that a city block be paved with it to give it a test.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE LIKES COLORADO BEST.

"I have seen a whole lot of places," said William Allen White, who has just visited this city again after seeing Washington, Oregon, California, Utah and Old Mexico, "but for beauty and pleasure give me Colorado."

Mr. White was engaged a considerable part of the coming summer here.

Since he spent a month in Colorado Springs a few months ago Mr. White has been touring the entire west and southwest in search of health and rest. He has been considerably improved but will not undertake any great amount of literary work for some time to come.

Mr. White left Sunday night for Emporia, his home, and he will be there for a short time. He spent Sunday in this city after being in Denver Friday and Saturday as the guest of General Funston.

Mr. White's plans for the summer contemplate the spending of considerable time in this city and vicinity. He has engaged a cottage in Manitou for the season and it is probable that he will spend a considerable part of his family and Mr. White will spend as much time here as he can. He expects to visit the Thunder Mountain mining district as soon as the trip to the gold fields can be made without serious discomfort, and his opinion of the district will be eagerly watched for as it will be the first to be rendered on this season's stage of development, and the present outlook by neither hopes of future wealth or disappointments of the past.

His tour of the west was a most pleasant one. He visited all the big cities and he has seen the country while everyone acknowledges their beauty he says that Colorado excels any other section that he has seen for grandeur of scenery, natural beauty and enjoyment.

WANTED A LICENSE.

Morton Jones, deputy county clerk, had an experience yesterday which nearly resulted in nervous prostration. During the afternoon a couple of women approached him diffidently.

"Where kin we get a license?" they asked.

"At the city treasurer's office," Jones answered, having already sent several visitors down there for brass checks and entangling dogs to leave.

"They want to see you," he said, and after that they wanted a license looked at each other queerly as the brass tag was placed before them.

"That ain't like the one I got," ventured the older of the two.

"No," said the official, "they change every year so that they can't be used twice."

"Laws," said the other woman, "I don't allow to use it but I want. It'll be good all the time, I reckon, likely?"

"Not after the first of June then?"

"No, won't it be in force then?"

"You talk like a fool," remarked the older woman. "What sort of a law?"

"She was assured most politely that the law had been objected to paying dog tax before."

"You see," he explained, "you hang this around his neck."

"Aw, now, you don't do you? That's odd to hang a license on a man's neck. No—no, on the owner. You hang it on the dog."

"What dog?"

"Your dog, of course. The one you bought it for."

"There was fire in two pairs of eyes. 'What a miserable creature!' cried the one, 'I'd just like to see you call Bill a dog to his face!'"

"The officer gasped, 'Why didn't you say a dog license?'"

"Dog license?" exclaimed the other. "No, of course not! I wanted to get one to get married with."

Jones' nervous collapse dates from the moment he heard of it.

EIGHT WARDS ARE CREATED.

The city council met in adjourned session last night and passed the redistricting ordinance which divides the city into eight wards.

The ordinance was passed by a vote of 4 to 1, Alderman Ashworth objecting to the division of the west side as contained in the ordinance. He objected mainly on the grounds that Monument creek should be the boundary line between the city and the west side, and particularly with Cascade avenue. A petition, signed by 20 persons, who claim to be residents of that section west of the creek, had been handed to Ward 2. The ordinance was placed on its passage. The motion carried, the vote being as follows: Yeas, Capell, Clark, Patton and Stark; Nays, Ashworth. On motion of Alderman Patton, seconded by Alderman Clark, the ordinance was passed, the vote being the same.

HARRY ZIMMERMAN WILL GO TO WEST POINT.

Harry D. Zimmerman of this city, who recently passed the mental exam-

accepted. The city clerk was instructed to order three carriages for the city officials for this occasion.

The council voted an appropriation of \$50 to entertain the editorial associations of the state which meet here June 15 and 17.

The license of H. W. Davis & Co., plumbers, was revoked, because it was charged that they had done work without a license.

Ruel Souders & Co., the contractors, were awarded a warrant for \$2,000 in payment for work done on the north end conduit.

A petition was read asking the council to change the name of East Creek road to Portland road. Referred.

Residents of Arlington street petitioned the council to put in a bridge over Shooks run. Referred.

BURNING GASOLINE MADE BRIGHT FIRE.

A fire at the gasoline tanks of the Santa Fe, near the coal chute in the south end of the Santa Fe yards, caused a lot of excitement about 8:30 last night and would have caused much damage but for quick action on the part of the fire department.

The fire was in a trough through which gasoline is run from two big storage tanks to a smaller tank which feeds the engine that runs the elevator in the chute. The cover had been left off the trough and it is supposed to have started from a passing engine starting the blaze.

With freight cars standing all around on the tracks and the coal chute in close proximity, it looked as though a big conflagration was coming, and the engines in the yard immediately began to give the fire signal through their whistles. A telephone alarm was sent into headquarters and the wagons lost no time in getting to the scene of the blaze.

Chief Baty recognized at once that it would not do to throw water into the fire, and used the hose to wash dirt down into the trough in the hope of smothering the fire. This proved ineffective so the chemicals were brought into play. The trough was covered up as far as possible, and the chemicals were squirted inside by the intrepid firemen who did not hesitate to get right over the fierce flame which was belching forth from the trough. By covering the trough the carbonic acid gas made by the chemicals was confined inside, and this shut off the oxygen in the air and put the fire out.

If the fire had been allowed to burn much longer it would doubtless have eaten its way back to the big tanks and caused a terrible explosion, the damage from which could only be guessed at. The gasoline tanks are partly underground and fully covered with dirt, but the trough through which the explosive gas is run is but poorly protected, being almost on level with the ground and covered by boards. Chief Baty will investigate the place today and will probably compel the railroad to more effectively protect that part of the city from danger of fire.

The blaze from the fire could be seen distinctly and a crowd of fully 300 people flocked to the scene. Had an explosion occurred there would doubtless have been great loss of life.

On the way to the fire, one of the bits in the hook and ladder harness broke and the horses, which were going at high speed, were almost beyond control. Driver Elstun, however, stuck to his post and turned the animals into a ditch at the corner of Pueblo avenue and Vermilion street. Here the horses were stopped and the breakage was repaired sufficiently to allow the wagon to proceed to the fire. Ladderman Dennis, who was on the seat of the truck, was thrown violently forward when the horses stopped and injured his hand in falling. He struck one of the horses in his fall and was thus saved from further injuries.

FORMER SPRINGS GIRL HONORED.

A good many of the young people of this city will be interested to know that Miss Helen Thompson, formerly of this city, a member of the Colorado Springs high school graduating class of 1896, has been placed in public office in Orange, N. J. and is making a good record in the office.

She is a sanitary inspector. Miss Thompson went from the local high school to Vassar and completed a four-years course there.

The following is from the New York Herald:

Miss Helen D. Thompson, the new sanitary inspector of the Oranges, who has so earnestly begun her work as the agent of the Civic Sanitation association, seems to have awakened the interest of all classes in her unique efforts.

Miss Thompson is a Vassar girl of the class of 1899, but since graduating she has been engaged in the settlement of the Civic Sanitation Organization society of New York.

Five years ago the town of Oranges, through the Woman's Civic league, succeeded in having Mrs. Van Wagner appointed sanitary inspector of the Board of Health. She was so successful that a year ago she was invited to speak in the Oranges, and almost immediately there was an agitation for a woman sanitary inspector there.

Miss Thompson was appointed as a result. Her work will be largely educational and much of her time will be spent in securing the interest of citizens at large in better sanitation and in the education and assistance of others who live in unsanitary surroundings. So far her efforts have met with great success and the Vassar girl is welcomed and encouraged where men have failed.

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Dr. Price's Baking Powder

Superlative in strength and purity

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—There are imitation baking powders sold cheap by many grocers. They are made from alum, a poisonous drug, which renders the food injurious to health.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT

Mrs. Shemwell of Colorado Springs spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister, Mrs. McConnell.

Mr. J. C. Elliott and Mr. Philp drove to Colorado Springs Wednesday, returning Saturday evening.

Mrs. Cobb came down from Victor the first of last week for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott.

Messrs. Charles Younger, L. Swazey and Guy Schuchardt left Thursday for Durango.

Mrs. Cunningham spent last week with friends and relatives in Denver.

Mrs. Jones, a milliner of Castle Rock, spent Thursday and Friday in Monument.

Mrs. McFarland is helping Mr. Curry build cottages at the Glen.

Dr. and Mrs. McConnell gave a delightfully informal party Saturday in honor of Mrs. Shemwell.

A crowd of young people consisting of Miss Alice Chadwick, Kate Higby, Blanch Walker, Kate Chadwick, Lisle Peterson, Ed Pimble, Carl Higby and Albert Newbro, picnicked at Cathedral Rock Sunday.

Mrs. Bennett returned from Denver Wednesday, whence he had gone to see his mother, who is in ill health.

Mr. Davis visited Saturday and Sunday at the Shemwell home.

Messrs. Olf and Philp will give a ball at Woodman hall on the evening of May 30.

Mrs. McConnell spent a few days last week with her parents in Colorado Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, who have been living at the old saw mill site on the Chase ranch, left for Toledo, O., Friday.

Mr. Fuller had to go to a lower altitude for his health.

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EASTERN MARKETS

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, May 28.—Bears had their turn at the grain market today. General conditions were moderately bearish but only the action in the corn pit forced to a weakness greater than yesterday.

The weakness in the liberal acceptance of Chicago's bids by country holders of corn. These were so much greater than had been anticipated that prices broke badly in the corn pit and other grains suffered.

Wheat, No. 2, July, closed 1.12½; No. 2, Sept., closed 1.12½; No. 2, Nov., closed 1.12½; No. 2, Dec., closed 1.12½.

Barley, No. 2, July, closed 1.12½; No. 2, Sept., closed 1.12½; No. 2, Nov., closed 1.12½; No. 2, Dec., closed 1.12½.

Oats, No. 2, July, closed 1.12½; No. 2, Sept., closed 1.12½; No. 2, Nov., closed 1.12½; No. 2, Dec., closed 1.12½.

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WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN

United States Department of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau, Colorado section, for the week ending Monday, May 26, 1903.

The mean temperature has been somewhat higher than the seasonal average in the southeastern counties; elsewhere the weather has been colder than normal with the greatest deficiency, about 6 degrees, in San Luis park and on the western slope. Beneficial showers, local in character, were confined to the north-eastern quarter of the state.

The weather has been too cool for rapid growth and as there has been no appreciable precipitation in the southern half of the state vegetation is at a standstill, and the adverse conditions have been intensified by high winds and a decided shortage in the water supply. On the other hand very satisfactory conditions have prevailed in the northeastern counties and over a considerable area in the north-central section. Work is progressing satisfactorily and many crops are now at a normal stage of development.

General conditions have been local. Gardens and grain suffered in San Luis park and some varieties of fruit in the northwestern part of the state. Telegraphic reports received since the above were written indicate that beneficial rains have fallen over a considerable area in the region where drought has prevailed.

Extracts From Reports, by Counties. (Owing to lack of space reports will be published in rotation, and all are used in the preparation of the summary.)

North-Central Section.

Larimer: Alfalfa—Grass has a good start; small crops and gardens up, but making slow growth on account of drought. Wheat—Good. High drying winds; crops growing fairly well, but need moisture; but little water; indications of a good supply of fruit, Masonville—Favorable; beneficial rain on 18th; wheat, grain looks good; best thinning in progress; good prospect for fruit; light frost on 20th, but no damage, Virginia Dale—Snow and rain on 18th and 19th; grass good.

Boulder: Broomcorn—Crops generally doing well; corn coming to good stand; much barley and some wheat plowed up and planted to corn; rain of 10th beneficial; not sufficient for alfalfa; grain generally growing nicely; garden truck and small fruits up; corn and alfalfa, especially wheat and alfalfa; corn and potato planting nearly finished; good prospects for fruit.

Weld: Greely—Potato planting in progress; condition of small grain excellent; young grasshoppers plentiful; some uneasiness about future water supply; beets doing well; good stand from second planting; Karsney, Wheat—Grain looks good; best thinning in progress; good prospect for fruit; light frost on 20th, but no damage, Virginia Dale—Snow and rain on 18th and 19th; grass good.

Front: Front—Grass has a good start; small crops and gardens up, but making slow growth on account of drought. Wheat—Good. High drying winds; crops growing fairly well, but need moisture; but little water; indications of a good supply of fruit, Masonville—Favorable; beneficial rain on 18th; wheat, grain looks good; best thinning in progress; good prospect for fruit; light frost on 20th, but no damage, Virginia Dale—Snow and rain on 18th and 19th; grass good.

San Luis Park.

Conchos: Manassa—High winds; heavy frost beginning of week; garden truck; drought; grain growing well; getting ahead of season.

Costilla: Hooper—Freezing weather did considerable damage to gardens and small fruits and some to grain; very dry. Mosca—Drought; unbroken; water from the Rio Grande; grain growing well; alfalfa, fine; hay to begin soon; water low; outlook unfavorable. Rocky Ford—No particular damage by wind; water short.

Bent: Caddo—Winter grain heading fairly well; cold drought continue; alfalfa, fine; hay to begin soon; water low; outlook unfavorable. Rocky Ford—No particular damage by wind; water short.

Pueblo: Pueblo—Drought continues; but little water in ditches; gardens fair; strawberries market; range very short. Vineland—Freeze 20th, no damage; continued dry and windy; germination backward; water supply improved.

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THE WEATHER BUREAU'S WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CROP CONDITIONS

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 27.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The week ending May 26 was one of highly favorable temperature conditions in all districts east of the Rocky mountains, with abundant rainfall over the entire region and middle Atlantic states. Drought conditions in the Ohio valley have been effectively relieved except in southern Illinois and while partially broken over the greater part of the middle and south Atlantic states, more rain was needed at the close of the week in those districts. Rain is much needed in Tennessee, over the northern portions of Mississippi and Alabama and in central and south Florida.

Rainfall during the week caused some damage by washing and overflowing in the lake region, in the states of Ohio and the lower Missouri valley.

On the Pacific coast, the first part of the week was cold, but more favorable conditions prevailed during the latter part; in California, with the exception of drying winds, the week, though cooler than usual, was generally favorable. Heavy frosts occurred on the 20th and 21st in the middle and southern Rocky mountain districts, causing considerable damage.

Heavy rains have interrupted corn planting over extensive areas in the Missouri, upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys and in the middle and lower Mississippi valley, but some replanting will be necessary as a result of overflows and washed lands. The early planted corn has made good growth throughout the central valleys, but is suffering in the southern states. In the middle and lower Mississippi valley, the crop has made good progress.

An improvement in the condition of winter wheat is reported from Nebraska, Kansas, portions of Illinois and Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the crop continues in fine condition in Missouri, except in a few southeastern counties. The reports from Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, the middle, south Atlantic and east gulf states show that the crop is heading low and indicates very high yields. Harvesting continues in the north and soon begin in Arkansas, Oklahoma and southern Kansas. On the Pacific coast the outlook continues favorable except in southern California. The crop is reported, however, as unusually weedy in Oregon. In California winter wheat is ripening rapidly, and harvest will soon begin in the San Joaquin valley. Early spring wheat has made vigorous growth and the later sown is coming up well. Seeding is practically finished.

In the middle, south Atlantic and east gulf states and portions of the Ohio valley the outlook for oats is not promising, but more favorable conditions are reported from the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and the lake region. Harvesting is in progress in the central and west gulf states.

In portions of Texas, Oklahoma and Alabama the crop is getting grassy and boll weevil are increasing and are causing some damage. In Texas, generally throughout the cotton belt, however, fields are clean and the crop has made good growth.

Recent rains in the Ohio valley, Tennessee and middle Atlantic states have made the conditions favorable for transplanting tobacco, which is well advanced in these districts. In the Carolinas stands are irregular and insects destructive. Plants are generally plentiful except in central and eastern Kentucky, but are dropping extensively in portions of Virginia and Tennessee.

Orchards have sustained some damage by local storms in the Ohio valley and on the whole the general fruit outlook is less encouraging than earlier in the season. Peaches are dropping extensively in Kansas, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the crop continues in fine condition in Missouri, except in a few southeastern counties. The reports from Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, the middle, south Atlantic and east gulf states show that the crop is heading low and indicates very high yields. Harvesting continues in the north and soon begin in Arkansas, Oklahoma and southern Kansas. On the Pacific coast the outlook continues favorable except in southern California. The crop is reported, however, as unusually weedy in Oregon. In California winter wheat is ripening rapidly, and harvest will soon begin in the San Joaquin valley. Early spring wheat has made vigorous growth and the later sown is coming up well. Seeding is practically finished.

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COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, May 28.—Trading was light on change yesterday, but the tone was much improved. In two or three stocks there seemed to be a good line of buying orders on the floor, and there was a decided disposition to bid up the price of many orders evidently having been received to buy under 20; and it is believed that a great deal of the collateral stock has been shaken out, although there are sufficient evidences pointing to the fact that there is some coming from other sources than holders of collateral. The stock was a big trader and recovered from 17 1/2 to 19 1/4 at the close today.

There was also a sign of strength in parent in Elkon which sold at the amount of 1,500 shares at 63 and Isabella was a good trader at 31 and prices fractionally above that price. Portland and there was a decided disposition to bid up the price of many orders evidently having been received to buy under 20; and it is believed that a great deal of the collateral stock has been shaken out, although there are sufficient evidences pointing to the fact that there is some coming from other sources than holders of collateral. The stock was a big trader and recovered from 17 1/2 to 19 1/4 at the close today.

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